The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY JUNE 15, 1892. NO. 11

BUSINESS CARDS.

DRESSMAKING, CUTTING AND FITTING.
PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate.
MISS GERTIE SPANOGLE,
Juniata House, MAPLETON, PA.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

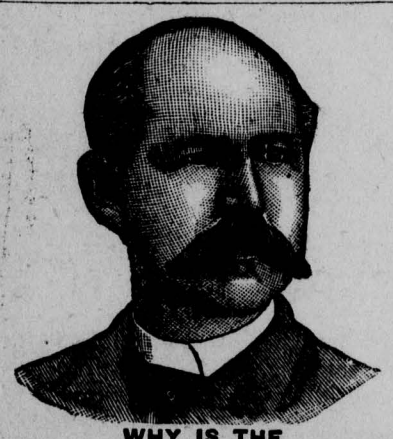
S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Ca ville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.



WHY IS THE
W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?
It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $9.00.
$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.
$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.
$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.
Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.
Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.
Ladies' 2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.
Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
For sale by JOHN G. GILLAM.

Bacteria in Drinking-water.

To the sensitive soul there is scant comfort in one of the latest proclamations of scientists, that we may with comparative safety drink water in which there are less than ten new or strange species of bacteria. The presence of more than ten sorts of unusual creatures renders the water unfit for such purposes. It must be taken into consideration that mention is not made of the regular inhabitants, the natives, so to speak, but those so rarely found as to be thought strange and uncommon.

A scientist of repute tells us that bacteria are much more numerous during the spring, when the snow and ice of winter are melting, and that many of these disappear to return only with the recurrence of melting snows and the approach of thawing weather. That water is filled with living organisms is a fact so well understood that a repitition of it is unnecessary, but that as many as forty or fifty thousand of them are contained in a cubic centimeter of water might be news to many people.

Another fact has been brought by recent investigations, which shows that bacteria are much more numerous in water from melted ice, than in the lake or stream from which the ice is taken. This will be unwelcome information for many persons who have been in the habit of eating bits of ice under the impression that it is purer than ordinary well or hydrant water. It is further said that ice taken from points projecting into the water contains more bacteria than that in mid-stream or in the middle of a large ice field. Out of scores of samples examined, but few were pronounced really fit to drink. The impurities in water are the cause of more diseases than most persons suspect, and this danger will increase as the country grows older and more thickly settled.

Proably the safest of all beverages is water which has been boiled and rapidly cooled. This should be prepared fresh everyday, as water after being boiled very soon grows stale and flat, then acquires a very disagreeable odor, and is totally unfit for use. Many filters are almost, if not altogether, worthless. The only really safe ones are those packed with fine sand and charcoal. The water may be put in bottles and placed on or near the ice to cool, but no ice should be put in it, as this neutralizes all the benefits of a filter.

Water may be cooled by evaporation, if placed in an unglazed jar, covered with a wet cloth and in a current of air. Treated in this way it becomes almost as cold as ice-water—quite cold enough, indeed, for health, and surely cold enough for comfort. The craving for iced beverages increaes with their use, and if too freely indulged is certain to cause serious injury to the digestive organs.

A Community Without the Bible.

Few people have much idea what kind of a world we should have if the Bible was left out of it. There are lands enough, however, without the Bible, filled with darkness, vileness and barbarity. There are plenty of histories of lands that had no Bible—dark places that are full of the habitations of cruelty—and there are here and there families and communities which have no Bibles, and which give us little encouragement to hope for good where the word of God is ignored and rejected.

Some time about the year 1870, certain skeptics founded in the state of Missouri an infidel town, called Liberal. The liberality of "freethought" was seen in the exclusion of all churches, Sundayschools or preaching. It was proposed to have one community free from the influence of priestcraft superstition. What was the result?

About this matter there has been considerable dispute. Some persons have given the place a very bad name; others residing there have denounced them as liars and pronounced their statements false. We have no personal knowledge of the facts, but on the 29th of May, 1891, the writer was in Burlington, Kan., and a well-known business man there, Mr. Robert Williams, said to him:

"In 1879, as I was passing through Missouri, I saw on my railway ticket the name 'Liberal,' and knowing semething of the reputation of the place, I thought I would get off onto the platform and take a look around. But just before we arrived there, the conductor passed through the train and said: 'All who want to stop at Liberal go into such a car.' He then locked the doors of every other car on the train but that. When the train had started on and got out of Liberal, the conductor unlocked the doors again and passed through the train. Some one asked him why he had locked the doors, and he replied: 'This is the toughest town in all Missouri.'"

His language did not savor much of church or Sunday-school, but he evidently knew how to take care of his train and passengers.

We give this fact as a contribution to the history of a godless town. Mentioning the matter in a certain place, a man remarked that he had visited Liberal since that time, that there were two meetings and Sunday-schools there, and that they do not now need to lock the doors of railway-cars when they are passing through the place.

We give these statements for what they are worth, supposing them to be reliable, and believing that whoever undertakes to establish a community or nation without God will speedily come to the conclusion that Plutarch reached more than 1,700 years ago, when he said "that a city might sooner be built without any ground to fix it on, than a commonwealth be constituted altogether void of any religion."—*Farm and Fireside.*

An Ancient Road.

Four centuries ago, before the Spaniards took possession of the land, there was a marvelous civilization in South America. For twenty-four hundred miles along the Pacific coast stretched the empire of the Incas. Between the sandy seashore and the summits of the Andes is found every variety of temperature, from tropical heat to that of perpetual snow. The mountain slopes of this rainless country the ancient Peruvians had turned into terraced gardens. Gigantic canals and aqueducts led the water from the mountain ravines to upland pastures, terraced gardens and desert coast.

Their skill in agriculture was wonderful. The Peruvian husbandmen produced a great variety of the best crops ever grown from the delicate cocoa and the finest tropical fruits to the mealiest potatoes and whitest maize, from long-stapled cotton to the silkiest alpaca wool.

Radiating from Cusco, the metropolis of the Incas, was a system of roads pronounced by Humboldt to be the most stupendous and the most useful ever constructed by man. From the northern to the southern boundary of the empire were two main roads, one on the plateau, the other along the shore. The roads were leveled and graded and were paved with smooth stones covered with bitumen. The shore road was built on an embankment and lined with shade trees. Post houses were stationed every five miles for the relays of couriers. Messages delivered by one swift runner at the end of his beat to another, and so on, were carried at the rate of two hundred miles a day. The road on the plateau was a triumph of engineering skill. For two thousand miles it ran over elevated plains, descended slopes, scaled precipices, clung to high cliffs, tunneled through solid rock, crossed snow-covered sierras, spanned ravines with solid masonry or suspension bridges made oasies cables, ferried rivers, and surmounted every obstacle found in the broken range of the Andes. All this and much more was accomplished without iron and blasting powder, without labor-saving machinery, and for the use of foot passengers. These achievements of the skill and industry of the Peruvian Indian command the deepest admiration of the Anglo-Saxon-American. *The gospel of good roads is an old one on the American continent—Farm and Fireside.*

Where They are Buried.

The presidents of the United States have been buried in places very far apart. Washington was buried at Mount Vernon, sixteen miles from Washington; John Adams, beneath the portico of the Unitarian church in Quincy, Mass. In the church stands a memorial slab in his honor, but the body lies in a vault almost directly under the entrance. Thomas Jefferson was buried in the family cemetery at Monticello, Va.; James Madison in the family burying ground at Montpelier, Orange county, Va., and James Monroe in the Second avenue cemetery, between Second and Third streets, New York city, his grave being covered by a handsome open work caging of iron.

John Quincy Adams was buried in the vault with his father in Quincy; Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage, eleven miles from Nashville, Tenn., a domed temple covering his grave. Martin Van Buren lies in the Reformed church cemetery of Kinderhook, N. Y., and William Henry Harrison, first interred at Washington, was removed to North Bend, O., where his vault was until recently much neglected. John Tyler was interred in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va., and no monument or stone has ever been erected over his grave.

James K. Polk lies at the corner of Vine and Union streets, in Nashville, Tenn., an elegant monument under a canopy marking the spot. The remains of Zachary Taylor were first interred in the Congressional cemetery at Washington, thence they were removed to Taylor cemetery, near Louisville, Ky., while Millard Fillmore was buried at the Forest Lawn cemetery, near Buffalo, N. Y., and Franklin Pierce in Minot cemetery, Concord, N. H. The body of James Buchanan lies in Woodward Hill cemetery, Lancaster, Pa., and that of Abraham Lincoln in Oak Ridge, Springfield, Ill., under a magnificent monument. Andrew Johnson was buried in a private enclosure at the top of a hill near Greenville, Tenn. The remains of Grant were interred in a vault in Riverside park, New York city; those of Garfield in Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, O., and those of Arthur in the Rural cemtery, at Albany, New York.

Brilliant Wives and Stupid Husbands.

Matrimony cannot change human character, and when two persons of essentially antagonistic natures are unfortunately united in its bonds, it is only by the exercise of mutual forbearance that they can hope to live together in peace and amity. Intellect, therefore, should never mate with imbecility, nor principal with immortality, nor purity with grossness. No good ever came of such unions, yet they take place every day. Passion blinds the judgment in these cases, and when the love-lamp goes out and the ordinary day-light looks in, *one* of the parties at least is sure to stand aghast at the realities which it reveals.

The most foolish thing that a fool can do is to marry a highly gifted woman. His vanity—for all weak men are vain—is sure to take fire at the discovery, which will soon be forced upon him in spite of his stupidity, that his wife is his superior. If he is of a brutal nature, he will endeavor to shelter his natural inferiority behind his marital authority and taunt and torture the being who, by right of mind, if not by law is his suzerain. If, on the contrary, he falls helplessly into the position of a dependent and submits quietly to be guided and governed by the stronger nature to which he has allied himself, he will simply be pitied and despised. In either case he will have cause to regret that he married above his intellectual degree; and the lady that she *stooped* to conquer.

Half Rates to Omaha, Neb., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefiit of delegates and visitors to the Independent Party National Convention at Omaha, Neb., on July 4th, 1892, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets of the iron-clad contract form to Omaha, from all principal stations on its lines, at a *single fair for the round trip.* The tickets will be sold from June 29th to July 1st, inclusive, and the return coupons will be good until July 15th inclusive, and going journey must be commenced on date of sale. Tickets will be valid for continuous passage only in each direction.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils, and gives a good complexion. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons at 50c. per bottle.

A thousand children are born in London workhouses yearly.

Mr. S. G. Derry.

Thousands

Of dollars I spent trying to find a cure for **Salt Rheum,** which I had 13 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I began to take **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA,** and the flesh became more healthy, the **sores soon healed,** the scales fell off, I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford Street, Providence, R. I.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice and sick headache.

NYNU—24

"August Flower"

"One of my neighbors, Mr. John Gilbert, has been sick for a long time. All thought him past recovery. He was horribly emaciated from the inaction of his liver and kidneys. It is difficult to describe his appearance and the miserable state of his health at that time. Help from any source seemed impossible. He tried your August Flower and the effect upon him was magical. It restored him to perfect health to the great astonishment of his family and friends." John Quibell, Holt, Ont.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels,
Liver,
Kidnevs,
Inside Skin,
Outside Skin,

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
ROXBURY, MASS.

-How is- -Your Blood?-

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of S.S.S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. BEATY, Yorkville, S. C.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of S.S.S. cured me permanently. WALLACE MANN, Mannville, I. T.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. **SWAMP-ROOT** cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

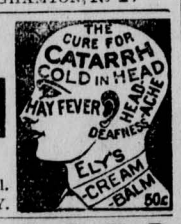
Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH
Price 50 Cents.



Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

A torpid liver is the source of dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, piles, billious fever, chills and jaundice.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

have a specific effect on the liver, restoring it to healthy action. 25cts.

THE PLATFORM.

The Declaration of Principles of the Republican Party.

The following is the full text of the platform adopted by the Republican party at the National Convention in Minneapolis:

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi River, the everlasting bond of an indestructible Republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the Nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

"We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890.

We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws piecemeal, as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of States, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops.

We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that executed by a Republican administration our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bi-metallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other.

We recommend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the Constitution.

The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our Republican institutions, and the party will never relent its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States of the Union.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home built ships and the creation of a navy for the protection of our National interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliances with none and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the Republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

We favor efficient legislation by Congress to protect the life and limbs of employes of transportation companies engaged in carrying on interstate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective States that will protect employes engaged in State commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed, and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people, and the maintenance of freedom among men. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but, while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of Church and State.

We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens.

We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this subject and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery sevrice now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the Postoffice Department and the highest class of postal service.

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is of the highest importance to the American people, but as a measure of National defence and to build up and maintain American commerce it should be controlled by the United States Government.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practical date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We favor cession, subject to the Homestead law, of the arid public lands to the States and Territories in which they lie, under Congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

The World's Columbian Exposition is a great National undertaking and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the Nation.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the Nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the Republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the Nation, at home and abroad, have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

24

BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice.	$2 15	@$2	17½
Medium, 1891, choice....	—	@ 1	85
Pea, 1891, choice.....	1 80	@ 1	85
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 30	@ 2	40
Red kidney, 1891, choice.	2 25	@ 2	35
Yellow eye, 1891, choice.	1 60	@ 2	15
Lima, Cal., per bush....	1 70	@ 1	75
Foreign, medium, 1891..	1 70	@ 1	75
Green peas, 1891, per bush....	1 37½	@ 1	40
1891, bags.....	1 32½	@ 1	35
1891, Scotch.....	1 37½	@ 1	40
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St., & Penn, extras	17½	@	18
St. & Penn., firsts..	16½	@	17
Elgin, extras.....	—	@	—
Other West, extras.....	17½	@	18
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras.....	17½	@	—
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	16	@	17
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	14½	@	15½
Welsh tubs, extras.....	16½	@	17
Welsh tubs, 1sts.....	15½	@	16
Welsh tubs, 2ds.....	14½	@	15
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.	14	@	15
Im. creamery, 2ds.....	12½	@	13
Im. creamery, 3ds.....	11	@	12
Factory, firsts.....	12½	@	13
Factory, seconds.....	11½	@	12
Factory and dairy, thirds.	10	@	11
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, large size white, fine.....	9¼	@	9⅜
Full cream, white; prime	—	@	9
Full cr. colored, fine.....	9	@	9⅛
Fair to good.....	8	@	8⅝
Part skims, choice.....	6½	@	6¾
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6
Part skims, common.....	3	@	4½
Full skims.....	1½	@	2½
Pennsylvania—Skims.....	—	@	—
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh.....	16½	@	16¾
Western—Fresh, fancy.....	—	@	16½
Fresh, prime.....	16¼	@	16½
Southern—Fresh, per doz....	—	@	—
Duck Eggs, Md., per doz....	—	@	—
Goose Eggs, per doz.....	—	@	—
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Northern Spy, bbl..	3 50	@	4 50
Spitzenberg, per bbl.....	—	@	—
Baldwin, per d. h. bbl..	3 50	@	4 00
Russet, per d. h. bbl.....	3 00	@	3 50
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket.....	—	@	—
Western N. Y., Concord.	—	@	—
Strawberries, So. Jersey, qt.	5	@	9
Maryland, qt.....	3	@	8
Cherries, large, black, per..	12	@	15
Large, red & white.....	10	@	12
Huckleberries, N. C., per qt..	12	@	15
Blackberries, N. C., per qt...	10	@	12
HOPS.			
State—1891, choice, per lb...	—	@	28
1891, prime.....	26½	@	27
1891, common to good...	20	@	26
1890, common to choice..	14	@	20
Old odds.....	3	@	8
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.,	13	@	—
Western, per lb.....	—	@	13
Spring Chickens, large, lb	23	@	25
Small to medium.....	14	@	18
Roosters, young & old, per lb	—	@	8
Turkeys, per lb.....	10	@	11
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair.....	65	@	90
Western, per pair.....	60	@	80
Geese, Western, per pair....	1 00	@	1 25
Southern, per pair.....	1 00	@	1 12
Pigeons, per pair.....	40	@	55
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	15	@	16
Mixed weights.....	—	@	15
Young toms, fair to prime	13	@	14
Old toms.....	13	@	14
Chickens—Phila., broilers...	30	@	33
L. I. broilers.....	20	@	22
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	—	@	12½
Western, per lb.....	—	@	12½
Ducks—Jersey, per lb.....	—	@	—
Eastern,., per lb.....	21	@	22
Spring, L. I. per lb....	20	@	22
Geese—Western, per lb.....	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark, per doz.....	2 00	@	—
Light, per doz.....	3 00	@	—
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Southern, seconds	1 00	@	1 50
Eastern, old, bbl.....	1 25	@	1 50
State, old, per bbl.....	1 00	@	1 25
L. I., in bulk, per bbl...	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl..	—	@	—
Cabbage, L. I. per 100.....	—	@	—
Norfolk, per barrel.....	1 00	@	1 25
Onions—Bermuda, per crate.	1 15	@	1 20
New Orleans, per bbl....	2 00	@	2 25
Squash — Southern, white, crate.....	23	@	50
Southern, yellow..	40	@	60
Celery—Fla., per doz.	—	@	—
Lettuce, Southern, per	—	@	—
Tomatoes, Fla., per bush crate.	2 00	@	3 50
Asparagus, N. J., doz. bunches	1 25	@	1 75
Peas, S. Jersey, ½ bbl. basket	1 75	@	2 25
Md., per ½ bbl. basket..	75	@	1 75
Eastern Shore, basket...	75	@	1 50
String beans, Norfolk, wax, ½ bbl. crate.....	2 25	@	2 50
Conn., wax, per basket..	1 75	@	2 50
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed.....	6½	@	7¾
Milch Cows, com. to good...	17 50	@	45 00
Calves, City dressed.....	7	@	9
Sheep.....	—	@	6 10
Lambs.....	—	@	6 25
Hogs—Live.....	5 00	@	5 50
Dressed.....	6	@	8
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra.....	4 25	@	4 50
Patents.....	4 60	@	4 90
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	98¾	@	1 01
Rye—State.....	84	@	87
Barley—Two-rowed State...	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	57	@	60½
Oats—No. 3 White.....	—	@	43½
Mixed Western..	37½	@	39
Hay—Good to Choice.....	75	@	80
Straw—Long Rye.....	45	@	70
Lard—City Steam.....	5.95	@	96

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

110TH DAY.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was passed. The bill was subjected to several amendments, among them the increasing of the salaries of the Consul-General at London, Paris, Havana and Rio de Janeiro from $5000 to $6000.

111th DAY.—The session was short. The attendance on both sides was small. After the reporting of the Anti-Option bill, which was laid on the table pending reference, Mr Dolph addressed the Senate on a bill providing for the irrigation of arid lands and for the protection of forests and utilization of pastures.

112TH DAY.—During the hour and a half the Senate was in session it passed, without discussion, the Urgency Deficiency bill, appropriating nearly $8,000,000; referred the Legislative and Agricultural Appropriations bills to the Appropriations Committee, referred to the Committee on Territories the bills to admit Arizona and New Mexico, and heard Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, and Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, make incidental speeches on silver.

In the House.

126TH Day.—The House passed the Anti-option bill by 168 to forty-six——The River and Harbor and Naval Appropriation bills were sent to conference——The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were passed——The House passed the bill appropriating $50,000 to purchase a pedestal and prepare a site for a statue to General Sherman, by a vote of 144 to thirty-two——Bills for the admission to the Union of Arizona and New Mexico were passed.

127TH DAY.—The Urgent Deficiency bill was passed.

128TH DAY.—The House for a short time considered the Land Grant Forfeiture bill, but laid it aside and took up the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and passed it without substantial amendment.

129TH DAY.—The floor was accorded to the Committee on Judiciary, and various measures were passed amending the statutes, including the bill to dispense with proof of loyalty during the Civil War as a requisite to being restored or admitted to the pension roll (applying to a few survivors of the War of 1812), and the bill defining murder and manslaughter in places and on waters under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

130TH DAY.—The Committee on Commerce reported in favor of instituting an investigation of the Reading deal.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

The Careers of Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid.

Benjamin Harrison is a grandson of William Henry Harrison, who was elected President of the United States in 1840, but died before his term was out. He was born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, August 20, 1833, and, after graduating at Miami University, moved to Indianapolis in 1854, where he practiced law. In 1884 he was made Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana. When the war broke out he raised a company of volunteers, and served successively as Second Lieutenant, Captain, Colonel and finally Brigadier-General.

When peace was declared he was mustered out of service, and thereupon returned to his home in Indianapolis, and resumed the position of Reporter of the Supreme Court. Gradually he became a more active participant in political affairs, always heartily espousing the Republican cause. Attorney-General Muller was his partner in the practice of law

He was not a candidate for any office, however, until 1876, when he ran for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated. In 1879 he was appointed a member of the Mississippi River Commission, and in the following year he was elected as the successor of Joseph E. McDonald to the United States Senate. His term expired in March, 1887, and in 1888 he defeated Grover Cleveland for President.

WHITELAW REID.

Whitelaw Reid, the nominee for the second place on the Republican ticket, was born at Cedarville, Ohio, about two miles above Xenia, fifty-five years ago. His father was a minister, and gave his son a good education.

His newspaper career began on the Xenia Torchlight. Later he went to the Cincinnati Gazette, and during the Civil War acted as correspondent in the field. He wrote a volume entitled "Ohio in the War." It was while he was acting as war correspondent that his letters attracted the attention of Horace Greeley. After his description of the battle of Gettysburg, Greeley made him an offer to come to the New York Tribune, and at the close of the war he accepted the invitation.

After the campaign of 1872 Mr. Reid succeeded Mr. Greeley in the editorship of the Tribune. In 1880 he married the daughter of the millionaire, D. O. Mills, who purchased the control of the Tribune for his son-in-law.

President Harrison appointed Mr. Reid United States Minister to France, which office he recently resigned and returned to America.

WEST POINTERS GRADUATE.

Secretary Elkins Presents Diplomas to the Young Soldiers.

The graduating exercises of the class of '92 were held at 11 o'clock A. M., at West Point Military Academy. Secretary of War Elkins arrived from New York by a steam yacht in time to attend the ceremonies on the green in front of the library. The cadets occupied seats in front of the platform containing the Board of Visitors, the Superintendent and the Academic staff. The exercises opened with prayer by Chaplain Postlethwaite. Addresses were made by Congressman Outhwaite, of Ohio, Secretary Elkins, and Major-General Schofield. The graduates then received their diplomas from the hands of the Secretary, and Colonel Wilson wished them Godspeed.

At noon the cadets marched to the front of the barracks, where orders were read making a new set of officers to replace those vacated by the graduating class and the furlough men. Immediately after dismissal the graduates donned civilians' clothes and took the 12:53 train for New York.

THE Grady Hospital has thrown open its doors in Atlanta, Ga., for the reception of patients. This institution owes its establishment to a division of sentiment which sprung up at the occasion of Henry W. Grady's death as to the best means of honoring his memory. One idea was to erect a statue of heroic size, which came to a successful issue at an expenditure of $20,000. The hospital was erected under the direction of the city government, which paid $15,000 of its cost. The remainder was made up by citizens.

GOLD IN GEORGIA

Where It is to be Found in Paying Quantities.

A RICH DEPOSIT DISCOVERED NEAR DAHLONEGA, GA.—HOW THE GOLD IS SECURED.

Great excitement prevails in the gold belt of North Georgia, and mineral property is rapidly being "gobbled" up by capitalists and mining men from the North and West. The whole gold belt, and particularly that immediately about Dahlonega, promises this year to be the scene of gigantic energy in mining operations, the like of which has not been witnessed since the early days in California.

This tremendous revival of an industry which has been prosecuted in a listless sort of way for upwards of fifty years in this field, is occasioned by the result of certain experiments recently completed on a large scale, in the concentration and subsequent reduction by chlorination, of the metallic particles contained in nearly all of the ores of this camp. These experiments have demonstrated that the old processes in vogue saved only a small percentage of the actual value of the ores, and that by the introduction of methods long practiced in the west, but, strangely enough, never before tried here, many mines before regarded as of little value, can be worked at enormous profits. The ores are all more or less suphuretic, and increase in sulphur as well as gold as depth is attained. Some of the richest ore the writer has ever seen came from water level and below, but contained so much sulphur that the stamp mill process alone would not save the gold from it. The new processes introduced do this most effectively and have the virtues of being inexpensive and readily applicable to the mills now in use. At a point about three miles from Dahlonega, on the Calhoun Belt, one of the five great gold-bearing belts of Lumpkin County, an old mine has been reopened and some marvelously rich deposits of gold quartz and gravel were discovered. One small spot is reported to have yielded $4000 in three days' work of two men, while the whole product of the mine, under crude operations, entirely without machinery, is estimated at upward of $60,000.

The mine covers one whole land lot of 40 acres, and the gold belt, over 100 feet wide, extends entirely through the lot. The work has, so far, mainly been done on about two acres, and the rest of the lot has only been prospected sufficiently to show the gold veins continuing all the way across. One shaft has been sunk about 60 feet on an incline in the belt, and the ore taken from it yielded an average of $6 per bushel, or at the rate of about $120 per ton in free gold. A party of Atlanta gentlemen have purchased this property, lot 523—15th District, 1st Section Lumpkin County, and named it the Bertha C. Mine. A corporation has been organized to work this mine, chartered by the State of Georgia, as the Atlanta Gold Mining Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, divided into shares of $10 each, fully paid up and non-assessable. The company proposes to put in reduction works of the most approved machinery to save the full assay value of the ores and to conduct the mine and mill upon strict business principles. $50,000 of the capital stock has been placed in the treasury of the company for the purpose of carrying out these plans and a portion of the same is now offered for sale, in sums to suit purchasers at 50 per cent. of its par value, or five dollars per share.

The Southern Banking and Trust Company, one of the strongest financial institutions in the South, is the depository of the company, and issues its stock. All orders for shares should be addressed to The Southern Banking and Trust Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Experience Teaches.

A young man who was abitious to get an education, but lacked the money to pay his expenses in college, consulted the late Judge —— as to what course he would better adopt. The judge had once been in the same predicament, and had undergone many hardships while fitting himself for the eminent position he occupied, consequently he was speaking from experience when replying to his young friend's inquiries.

"Would you advise me to go into debt to get an education?" the young man asked.

"Well, that depends on the line of conduct you are disposed to pursue. Would you honestly pay back every cent of money you borrowed to pay for your education?"

"Certainly! I would do that even if I had to work as a hod carrier to earn the money."

"Then I would advise you to borrow."

"What course would you recommend me to take in college?"

"Oh, that is a matter of indifference."

"I beg your pardon."

"It really doesn't matter what course you take in college. If you go into debt to get an education you will get the chief part of it while struggling to get out of debt again."—New York Herald.

Sheep-Shearings in Early Times.

About 1802, with the advent of Spanish merinos, probably to aid in their introduction and as an advertisement, sheep-shearing festivals were in much favor with farmers. Prominent among these shearing festivals, and continued for a dozen years, was one at "Arlington," opposite Washington, the estate of George Washington Parke Custis. The hospitalities of General Custis at these annual gatherings was enjoyed by large collections of prominent men. Georgetown papers of those times gave programmes and premiums that indicate the large enterprise felt in sheep-raising, as a part of American agriculture in which General Custis had a National pride.—American Farmer.

A Tea-Kettle Made of a Cent.

Among the experts employed at the Bath Iron Works is a talented copper worker, who is foreman of a copper shop. Not long ago he took a small copper cent, hammering it into a miniature tea-kettle. The words, "one cent," occupy all the space on the bottom. There are a swinging handle and a movable cover, while the kettle is hollow, and the nozzle, too. Water can be boiled in it. Eight hours' labor was given in the making. The artist's name is Robert Ducker, and he receives $27 per week.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The Democratic, Prohibition and People's Parties Elect Delegates.

On the same day the Democrats held State Conventions in Maine, Maryland, Mississippi and Texas, while the Prohibitionists met in Georgia and the People's Party in Kentucky and Iowa.

The greatest Democratic State Convention the party ever knew in Maine was held at Bangor. One thousand and sixty-six delegates were out, and they nominated four delegates-at-large for Chicago and a candidate for Governor. It was a Cleveland delegation, the name of no other man of National fame being mentioned. Charles F. Johnson, a young but well known lawyer of Waterville, was nominated as candidate for Governor.

The Marylaud Democratic State Convention at Baltimore carried out Senator Gorman's programme, indorsed Mr. Cleveland's Administration, refused to instruct for his nomination, adopted the unit rule, and selected uninstructed delegates to the National Convention.

The Mississippi Democratic State Convention assembled at Jackson. Robert Powell, a Hill man of Madison, was elected Chairman, and R. E. Wilson, Secretary, the Chicago delegates being voted for strictly on their merits as Democrats. The eighteen selected were asked no questions as to whether they were for Cleveland or for Hill. They go uninstructed.

The Texas Democratic State Convention at Fort Worth, adopted a resolution favoring the State Delegation to Chicago to vote for Grover Cleveland's nomination as the Democratic candidate for President. The platform denounces the Force bill and the Sub-Treasury sceme, and calls for the free coinage of silver and gold on a parity with each other.

The first Kentucky State Convention of the People's party was held at Lexington, and delegates and alternates were appointed to the National Convention at Omaha on July 4.

The Georgia State Prohibition Convention met at Atlanta, in the Hall of Representatives. There were 100 delegates present. Rev. Sam Small was elected Temporary Chairman. Action in regard to a State ticket was referred to the State Executive Committee for final action. Rev. Sam Small was nominated for Congress in the Atlanta district.

The Iowa State Convention of the People's party to select delegates to the National Convention was held at Des Moines. The St. Louis platform was adopted, and resolutiions condemning the Iowa Congressmen and the Harrison Administration for their attitude on the silver question were passed, General J. B. Weaver's name will be presented to the National Convention as Iowa's candidate for the Presidency.

THE LABOR WORLD.

NEW YORK cash girls get $1.50 a week.

THE formation of a National organization of engravers has been set on foot.

THE Californians are alarmed by reports that Japanese cheap labor is being brought in.

CHINESE laborers are to be imported into Africa to teach the natives how to cultivate tobacco.

AUSTRALIAN colonies are proposing combined action against the importation of colored labor.

THE sponge industry of the Bahama Islands employs 500 boats and nearly 5000 workmen and boys.

IT is calculated that the aggregate annual income of the working classes of England is about $1,500,000,000.

THE National Federation of Sailors, recently organized in Chicago, is taking steps to form an international organization comprising America, England, India and Australia.

A LAW in operation in Missouri compels railroad companies to fill or block all switches, frogs and guard rails with the best known appliances for the protection of employes.

GOVERNOR FLOWER has issued a pardon to Joseph Barondess, the leader of the New York Cloakmakers' Union, who was convicted and sentenced for extorting money as a condition of ending a strike.

THE report of the Secretary of the Order of Railway Telegraphers to the convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., showed a membership of 26,000, with a protective fund of $80,000 and a general fund of $40,000.

THE superintendent of the new elevated road in Chicago makes all applicants for conductorships sing him a song or two. He is determined to have clear-voiced young men who will not mumble hoarsely the names of the stations.

IN the United States the average expenditure per family is stated at $611 in the cotton industry and only $394 in the woolen industry, a difference of $217, while the difference in income is only $5, and that in favor of the industry in which the expenditure per family is least.

HEROIC INITIATION.

A Student Fatally Injured While Being Put Into the D. K. E.

The death of a Yale student, which occurred a few nights since at New Haven, Conn., will probably put an end to the foolish initiation ceremonies of the college secret societies.

Wilkins Rustin, of Omaha, Neb., was the victim. Rustin was a candidate for D. K. E. and was being put through the usual course on Chapel street when the members of the society who had him in charge told him to run at full speed down the street.

"Hit 'er up lively!" shouted one of the men. Ruskin was blindfolded but started on a brisk run. He swerved a little from the direct course and though the spectators shouted at him to stop he failed to hear them, and dashed full speed into an express wagon.

The pole of the wagon struck him in the stomach and he sank unconscious to the ground. He was carried to his room and medical attendance summoned. He grew steadily worse and his condition was such that a surgical operation was determined upon as the only chance of saving his life. The operation was in progress at twenty-five minutes past eleven, when the young man died. Young Ruskin was a fine athlete and was captain of the sophomore ball team.

TO CROSS IN A DORY.

Captain Lawlor Again Tempts Fate on the Atlantic.

Captain Lawlor, amid firing guns and blowing whistles, sailed the other morning from Gloucester, Mass., on his voyage across the Atlantic. His departure was witnessed by a thousand or more spectators.

He will stop at Newburyport, and then go to Boothbay before crossing the Bay of Fundy. His boat has been refitted.

LATER NEWS.

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT'S yacht, the Alva, ran her sharp bow into a rowboat in New York Harbor in which were a young French saloonkeeper, Nicholas Michels, and and a woman named Mary Simonin. The boat was cut in two, and they were both drowned.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS were forwarded from Johnstown, Penn., to the sufferers of Oil City and Titusville.

BURGLARS broke into the office of the Bodeau Lumber Company, at Genese, Ark., and cracked the safe. They secured $52,100 in cash and securities.

THE Department of State has been informed that a ukase was issued by the Russian Government authorizing the free exportation of the stock of oats in store at Archangel Libau, Reval and Riga. This is understood to indicate that the famine is drawing to a close.

THE Austro-Hungarian Government has decided to accept the invitation of the United States to unite with other Governments in the silver conference.

CHOLERA continues to rage in the province of Khorassan, Persia, and the deaths number about 250 every day.

THE Argentine Electoral College has nominated Saenz Pena for the Presidency of the Republic.

POULTENEY BIGELOW, the well-known American traveler and writer, has been expelled from Russia.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Twelve-Club League is not proving a financial success.

BOSTON has not lost a game to a left handed pitcher this year.

MACK and Camp, of the Pittsburgs, are called "the bone battery,"

CLARKSON, of Boston, has pitched two shut-out games in succession.

TAYLOR, of the Louisvilles, is one of the best all round players in the business.

CINCINNATI has been exceedingly lucky in playing and winning extra inning-games.

"BUCK" EWING does not appear to be any longer a great favorite with New Yorkers.

IT is a significant fact that the four old Association clubs are bringing up the rear of the League.

ANSON, of Chicago, says he is more afraid of the Brooklyns than of the Bostons. He says the latter are due to take a tumble.

LAST year's League race was close, but that of this season is even closer when the fact of a much larger League is taken into consideration.

HUTCHISON, who has pitched the Chicagos into a commanding position in every pennant race since his connection with that club, is being hit freely all along the line

FROUTZ and Dailey, of Brooklyn, are probably the tallest battery in the country. Taken together they measure something over twelve feet. With all this height they are quiet and unassuming.

THIRD basemen are the scarcest fruit in the orchard, and managers who discover a real ripe product consider themselves fortunate. They are few and far between, like red ears at a corn husking.

THE way Anson has brought the Chicago team up from the very tail of the procession until he is now lapping the leaders was undoubtedly one of the greatest achievements in the annals of the game.

IN two baseball games on Decoration Day Kelly, of Boston, made five base hits and four runs, stole five bases, put out ten men, assisted three times and filled the trying position of catcher both games without an an error. This is a pretty fair one-day record for a man who is said to have lost his grip.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	34	12	.739	New York	22	23	.489
Brooklyn	29	15	.659	Pittsburg	23	25	.479
Cincinnati	27	20	.574	Louisville	20	25	444
Chicago	25	20	.556	Washing'n	18	25	.432
Philad'lp'a	24	22	.522	St. Louis	16	31	340
Cleveland	23	23	.500	Baltimore	12	33	.267

"BOB" FORD KILLED.

The Slayer of Jesse James Shot to Death in His Dance Hall in Creede.

"Bob" Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff Kelly in Ford's dance hall in Creede, Col., the new mining town. Kelly and Ford had a quarrel in Pueblo in February last and ill-feeling had existed between the two men since.

Kelly was standing in the doorway of Ford's dance hall when an unknown man was seen to hand him a double-barrel shotgun, after which Kelly stepped inside the hall and called "Bob." Ford, who was about five feet away turned around, at the same time reaching for his hip pocket. Kelly raised his gun and fired a load of buckshot into Ford's neck, severing the windpipe and jugular vein. Ford died instantly.

Ford is an ex-train robber, a murderer, and an ex-member of the James boys' gang. Ever since he shot Jesse James, in Missouri, he has been fearful of the fate which overtook him.

He never went unarmed, and had mirrors so placed in his dance house that from any point of the room he could scrutinize any one entering.

TWO NEW STATES.

The House Passes Bills Admitting Arizona and New Mexico.

In the House of Representatives at Washington Mr. Smith (Delegate, Arizona) moved to pass the bill for the admission of Arizona. His request was greeted with thunderous applase, and the Democratic members gathered in groups discussing the day's events. The Democrats had the opposition at their mercy. All sorts of rumors prevailed. Utah was to be next admitted; a recess was to be taken at 6 o'clock until 10 that night, and the Legislative Appropriation bill and other important measures were slated for passage under suspension of the rules.

The Clerk read the Arizona Admission bill and Mr. Perkins demanded a second reading, which was ordered, and the bill was passed admitting Arizona as a State after January 1, 1893—yeas 174, nays twelve—amid vociferous applause.

Mr. Forney then moved to pass the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The bill was read and passed.

A bill was also passed admitting New Mexico into the Union.

PRESIDENT POLK DEAD.

The Leader of the Farmers' Alliance Expires in Washington.

President L. L. Polk, of the Farmers' Alliance, died a few days ago at the Garfield Hospital in Washington. The immediate cause of his death was blood poisoning brought on by stomach trouble. The patient had been lying seriously ill at his residence for ten days. The result of the consultation of the physicians was his removal to the Garfield Hospital, where an operation was deemed the only means of saving Mr. Polk's life.

He became unconscious and never rallied. When the end came Mrs. Polk, who had just arrived in the city, was at his bedside.

Colonel Leonidas L. Polk was born in Anson County, N. C., in April, 1837, and was brought up on a farm. He was elected to the Lower House of the North Carolina General Assembly in 1860; entered the Confederate Army in 1861, and served with distinction during the War. He was again elected to the North Carolina General Assembly in 1865, and soon thereafter was elected as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina.

In 1877 Colonel Polk was appointed State Commissioner of Agriculture. He began the publication of the Progressive Farmer in 1886, and commenced organizing farmers' clubs in his State. In 1887 he joined the Farmers' Alliance, and was elected Secretary of the Farmers' State Alliance of North Carolina at its first organization. He was elected First Vice-President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union in America in 1887, and re-elected in 1888.

At the National Convention, held at St. Louis, December 3, 1889, he was elected President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, which position he held at his death.

Colonel Polk moved to Washington from Raleigh a few years ago in order to be better located to promote the objects of the Farmers' Alliance. He was a man of fine appearance, with a large heart, a kindly nature and a frank disposition that made a friend of every one he met. The People's party meets at Omaha on July 4, when it was expected that Colonel Polk would have been put on the ticket for President or Vice-President. He leaves a wife and three children.

The funeral took place in Raleigh, N. C., and was the largest ever known there.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

VESUVIUS is again active.

GENERAL business is on the mend.

THERE are 527 missionaries in Japan.

DAMAGES to crops by rust are reported from many places.

PIGS are being sacrificed by Western farmers to save the corn.

CATTLE feeders are very much at sea in their prognostications for the future.

THERE are thirty ordained colored clergymen in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

TENNESSEE'S State report on cotton shows decreased acreage of twenty-two per cent.

WHOLESALE desertions from British warships are going on at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

GUATEMALA has granted a subsidy of $1,500,000 to the Northern Railway Company.

AN enormous increase is reported in immigration from Upper Alsace, Germany, to America.

A SENTRY at Berlin, Germany, bayoneted a spectator who had thoughtlessly stepped into military grounds.

IMMIGRATION agents in Canada are removing families from Upper Michigan to the Northwest territories.

GERMANY has abandoned the proposed Berlin exhibition because it may interfere with our World's Fair.

THE damage by the recent floods is estimated to $50,000 in the aggregate, from the upper rivers to New Orleans.

THE Iowa People's Party elected Mrs. M. J. Coggeshall, a prominent woman suffragist, as a delegate to the St. Louis Convention.

THERE are 6295 Chinamen attending Sunday-schools in the United States and thirty-five per cent. of the pupils become Christians.

IT is estimated that the cholera epidemics of the past year caused 50,000 deaths in Mesopotamia, 10,000 in Syria and 15,000 in Persia.

A BLIZZARD raged in the Northwest. South Dakota and Wyoming were covered with snow, and crops and live stock suffered greatly.

THE Ohio penitentiary's population has reached high-water mark, the count showing 1794 prisoners confined within the walls at Columbus. 200 convicts are now nightly sleeping on cots, owing to the overcrowded condition of the prison. There are only twenty female convicts.

GLADSTONE FULL OF HOPE.

He Says the Liberals Always Win in Great Fights.

Mr. Gladstone spoke unexpectedly the other day on current issues before a party of Liberal excursionists at Hawarden, England. He said the Liberals had won every great political battle of the last fifty years. "Even the Conservatives now admit," he continued, "that all these victories have benefited the country, including our free trade victory, although it seems, according to recent statements in high quarters, that they are about to change their minds again on this point. This does not matter, however. The Liberals, please God, will win in the coming battle. They certainly have never had a greater, more sacred and more hopeful cause."

ASTRAKHAN SHEEP.

They Are From Persia and Have Wonderful Forty-pound Tails.

Sixteen astrakhan sheep, purchased by Mr. Beale, United States Minister to Persia, and consigned to Secretary Rusk, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, arrived at New York on the steamship Helvetia. The distinguishing features of these sheep are their tails, which practically was the sheep. The average weight of each of the sixteen imported tails is forty pounds.

Secretary Rusk is going to try to domesticate the astrakhans in America. They give milk from which a strong, intoxicating liquor is made; the lambs furnish astrakhan fur, and their tails yield meat and fat.

SIGNAL TALLEY FLAG, 31,035, of Huntsville, Ala., is the queen Jersey cow of the world, closing her year's record a few nights ago with a product of 1047 pounds, 6314 ounces of butter, beating Besson's Belle eighteen pounds and seventy-three and one-eighth ounces.

The Thrilling Drama of Life Saving

One winter night on the dreary New Jersey coast a patrolman of the life saving service spied through the sleet and rain a dim red light from a wrecked schooner. He ran a mile to fetch the crew and apparatus. In the darkness, as the storm grew more wild, a big rope at last was safely stretched between the vessel and the shore. The breeches buoy leaped across the surf, and presently returned with one of the sailors holding the pale and fainting wife of the captain. On the next trip it fetched the captain himself, with his six-year old girl hugged tightly to his breast, her little wet face full of cheer and faith as she swung safely over the roaring sea. The old surfman who carried her to the station said. "I wasn't ashamed to cry for joy when the little thing held on to my old scraggy neck and chatted away as cherry as a sparrer." Her elder sister came next, and then the sailors one by one until all were in safety. Who would not give years of life to figure as a preserver of lives in such a thrilling drama as this.—Washington Star.

In Town or Country,

Every family should have a bottle of Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure. It is the only remedy known that will *prevent Membraneous Croup*, and acting upon the air passages of the throat, it keeps them open and prevents Pneumonia. No opium. Sold by prominent druggists. 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

Locusts in Southern Algiers have devoured the grain crops, but spared the vineyards.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

Ladies, ladies, think of the engagements you have broken and the disappointments consequent to others and perhaps also to yourselves, all on account of headache. Bradycrotine will cure you in fifteen minutes. Fifty cents.

A PRIZE PICTURE PUZZLE.

The above picture contains four faces, the man and his three daughters. Anyone can find the man's face, but it is not so easy to distinguish the faces of the three young ladies.

The proprietors of **Ford's Prize Pills** will give an elegant **Gold Watch** to the *first* person who can make out the three daughters' faces; to the *second* will be given a pair of genuine **Diamond Ear-Rings;** to the *third* a handsome **Silk Dress Pattern,** 16 yards in any color; to the *fourth* a **Coin Silver Watch,** and many other prizes in order of merit. Every competitor must cut out the above puzzle picture, distinguish the three girls' faces by marking a cross with lead pencil on each, and enclose same with fifteen U. S. two cent stamps for one box of FORD'S PRIZE PILLS, (which will be sent post paid, duty free), addressed to **THE FORD PILL COMPANY, Wellington St. Toronto, Can.** The person whose envelope is postmarked *first* will be awarded the first prize, and the others in order of merit. To the person sending the *last* correct answer will be given an elegant **Gold Watch,** of fine workmanship and first-class timekeeper; to the *next to the last* a pair of genuine **Diamond Ear-Rings;** to the *second* to the last a handsome **Silk Dress Pattern,** 16 yards in any color; to the *third* to the last a **Coin Silver Watch,** and many other prizes in order of merit counting from the last. **WE SHALL GIVE AWAY 100 VALUABLE PREMIUMS** (should there be so many sending in correct answers). No charge is made for boxing and packing of premiums. The names of the leading prize winners will be published in connection with our advertisement in leading newspapers next month. Extra premiums will be given to those who are willing to assist in introducing our medicine. Nothing is charged for the premiums in any way, they are absolutely given away to introduce and advertise Ford's Prize Pills, which are purely vegetable and act gently yet promptly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, dispelling Headache, Fevers and Colds, cleansing the system thoroughly and cure habitual constipation. They are **sugar-coated, do not gripe,** very small, easy to take, one pill a dose, and are purely vegetable. Perfect digestion follows their use. As to the reliability of our company, we refer you to any leading wholesale druggist or business house in Toronto. All premiums will be awarded **strictly in order of merit and** with perfect **satisfaction to the public. Pills are sent** by mail post **paid. When you answer this** picture puzzle, kindly mention which newspaper you saw it in. Address **THE FORD PILL COMPANY,** Wellington St., Toronto, Can.

SICK HEADACHE, chills, loss of appetite, and all nervous trembling sensations quickly cured by Beecham's Pills, 25 cents a box.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

On the road to health—the consumptive who reasons and thinks. Consumption is developed through the blood. It's a scrofulous affection of the lungs—a blood-taint. Find a perfect remedy for scrofula, in all its forms—something that *purifies* the blood, as well as *claims* to. That, if it's taken in time, will cure Consumption.

Dr. Pierce has found it. It's his "Golden Medical Discovery." As a strength-restorer, blood-cleanser, and flesh-builder, nothing like it is known to medical science. For every form of Scrofula, Bronchial, Throat, and Lung affections, Weak Lungs, Severe Coughs, and kindred ailments, it's the only remedy so sure that it can be *guaranteed.* If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

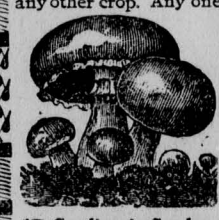
"You get well, or you get $500." That's what is promised, in good faith, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, to sufferers from Catarrh. The worst cases, no matter of how long standing, are permanently cured by this Remedy.

EVERY MOTHER
Should Have It in The House.
Dropped on Sugar, Children Love
to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves all Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Sold everywhere. Price 35c. by mail; 6 bottles Express paid. $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

NYNU—24

MONEY IN GROWING MUSHROOMS
More money in them for less outlay than any other crop. Any one with a cellar or stable can raise them. Our Primer & Price-list tells the whole story. Free. Send for it. A brick of our celebrated English Mushroom Spawn mailed, post-paid, for 25c. JOHN GARDINER & Co., Seed Growers, Importers and Dealers, Philadelphia, Pa.



Gardiner's Seeds:—New Catalogue for 1892 now ready. Free. Send for it.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a **TABULE** after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $2; 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. **Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.**

BETTER DEAD
THAN ALIVE.
Dutcher's Fly Killer is certain death. Flies are attracted to it and killed at once. They do not live to get away. Use it freely, destroy their eggs and prevent reproduction. Always ask for Dutcher's and get best results.
FRED'K DUTCHER DRUG CO.,
ST. ALBANS, VT.

MEN To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Steady work. Good pay every week. Fast selling specialties. Samples free. GLEN BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting **three** boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. **GET THE GENUINE.**
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

Rheumatism Positively Cured by the use of RHEUMACURA By Mail 50c. Standard Remedies Co, Danbury, Ct

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Bicycle Catalogue FREE.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES $85
For Ladies and Gents. Six styles in Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires.
Diamond Frame, Steel Drop Forgings, Steel Tubing, Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts, including Pedals. Suspension Saddle.
Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular.
Send 6 cents in stamps for our 100-page illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc.
JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Republican County Convention.

Pursuant to call of county chair man H. B. Dunn, the Republican county convention met in the opera house, Huntingdon, to nominate a ticket. At 10.15 o'clock the chairman called the convention to order and secretary, W. G. Focht, called the roll of delegates.

The only contest was in the Hill Valley district where the corrected returns decided in favor of the contestant.

On motion of Geo. B. Orlady, Charles Connors, of Robertsdale was unanimously elected chairman of the convention.

F. A. Dietrich, of Birmingham, nominated J. H.McCarthy,of Rockhill, M. R. Heffner, of Walker, L. M. Speer, of Mapleton, David L. Dickson, of Petersburg and Joseph Waite, of Warriorsmark as secretaries. The nominations were seconded by K. M. King, of Huntingdon and the getlnemen named were unanimously elected.

On motion of Geo. B. Orlady the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee on resolutions with John W. Mattern as chairman. In addition to Mr. Mattern the following were appointed: Geo. B. Orlady, T. W. Myton, F. L. Slocum, F. A. Dietrich and I. N. Horton.

The names of the candidates were recorded, after which convention adjourned until 1 o'clock.

Convention convened at 1 o'clock. The committee an resolutions made its report as follows:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Huntingdon county, in convention assembled, hereby unanimously indorse the renomination of Benjamin Harrison as the candidate of the Republican party for President, and the nomination of Whitelaw Reid for Vice President of the United States, and pledge to them the support of the party in this county.

Resolved, That we as heartily indorse the nominatien of John Dean for judge of the supreme court, and of William Lilly and Alexander McDowell for congressman-at-large,and pledge our hearty support.

Resolved, That the candidates this day nominated, having secured their majorities at the primary elections, are unmistakably the choice of the Republican voters of the county by popular vote of the people and are deserving the earnest support of every-member of the party.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse and ratify the platforms and principles adopted by the Republican national and state conventions of 1892, and, assured of the triumphant election of the party candidates, we confidently believe that the application of these principles to the political and business interests of the country will confirm the judgmen t of the conventions by giving to all our people peace with prosperity and honor with power, and that honest ballots by intelligent freemen will compel an honest count in every election precinct of the nation.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After amendments to rules 9 and 16 had been adopted the following was offered which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of the county committee be directed to present with each call for a nominating convention in two papers, a full copy of the rules governing the party in this county, if the cost thereof does not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars for each newspaper.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for the different offices. First in order was nomination of candidates

FOR CONGRESS.

The names of L. E. Atkinson and Thos. S. Johnston were presented to the Convention. A vote was taken with the following result:

Johnston.....92½
Atkinson.....51½

Mr. Johnson having received the highest number of votes cast was declared the choice of the Republicans of Huntingdon county for Congress. On motion the nomination of Mr. Johnston was made unanimous.

FOR STATE SENATE.

K. Allen Lovell and W. McK. Williamson were placed in nomination. The vote resulted as follows:

Lovell.....105
Williamson.....37

The nomination of Mr. Lovell was maunanimous.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

For Assembly the following names were presented: John S. Bare, P. M. Lytle, A. J. Hamilton, T. O. Milliken and G. W. Owens. The vote resulted as follows:

Lytle.....117
Bare.....104
Hamilton.....33
Milliken.....24
Owens.....2

Bare and Lytle having received a majority of the votes cast were declared the nominees of the Convention, and were the nominations subsequently made unanimous.

FOR SHERIFF.

Thos. M. Oaks, W. S. Hallman, J. G. Allison, Ellis Iddings and J. Harry Shaver were placed in nomination. The vote was as follows:

Oaks.....103
Allison.....16
Hallman.....14½
Shaver.....5
Iddings.....4½

Mr. Oaks was declared the nominee and the nomination was made unanimous.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.

E. O. Heck, David Snyder, and G. W. Cornelius were placed in nomination with the following result:

Heck.....81
Snyder.....45
Cornelius.....13

Mr. Heck was declared the nomination, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

H. H. Swope and John E. Ketterman were placed in nomination. The vote resulted as follows:

Swope.....74½
Kitterman.....68½

On motion the nomination was made unanimous.

Immediately after the nominations had been made Mr. Orlady offered a motion to adjourn, and nothing was said or done concerning the indorsement of Senator Quay, although many of the districts had voted to sustain him. The motion carried and the convention adjourned.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of June 11th.

Population, 472.

Last consecutive number, 952.

The brickyard is closed down for the present.

Twenty-six persons visited the Reformatory this week.

New window curtains have been put up in the bakery.

The monthly grade changes were made on Wednesday.

The carpenters this week made a neat ice box for Reformatory use.

One patient is confined to the hospital, suffering from rheumatism.

Inmate 456 was returned to the Reformatory from parole yesterday,

The full force will again be put to work in the brush shop on Monday.

The Board of Managers held their regular monthly meeting yesterday.

Steward Lang killed a turtle Thursday in which he found fifty-two eggs.

Seventeen teams are employed hauling from the new cell house foundation.

The painters are at work on the new photograph gallery and description room.

One brick kiln is ready to be fired and the other is about two-thirds full of dry brick.

The latest addition to the stock of domestic fowls inside the walls is seven little turkeys.

After serving his maximum sentence of three years No. 89 was finally discharged on Monday.

The bricklayers have nearly completed the walls of the new cell building between Wards A and C.

The machinists are constructing ladders for guard stands, and are repairing and cleaning the large boilers.

Chas. Fisher is acting cell house keeper on the afternoon detail in Ward A during the absence of Mr. Beyer.

No. 91 was absolutely released from the Reformatory Saturday last, he having served the full time of three years.

After a stay of one year No. 663 was discharged from the Reformatory at expiration of his maximum sentence.

Court Officer Ott arrived from Philadelphia last Saturday with four new patients, who will remain with us for one year.

Keeper Beaumont's men have been transferred trom the brickyard to the cell house foundation and are assisting in excavating.

Madame Rumor says that one of our officers is about to become a Benedict. We may be able to give more definite information next week.

The new officers' quarters is having the flooring of the second story put down and the electricians are running the wires for lighting the building.

Kirk Lay, of Altoona, is in charge of the electrical department, during the absence of electrician J. Z. Miller, who is off duty for a few days.

The tinners are putting wire protectors over the openings in the rainspouts in order to keep the birds from building their nests therein and stopping them up.

Officer Geo. E. Taylor, who has been employed at the Reformatory for some time past, left the service yesterday. Charles L. Smith, of Spruce Creek, takes his place.

On Thursday last a committee of the Women's Christian Temperance Union visited the Reformatory bringing with them a sufficient number of beautiful bouquets so as to provide one to each inmate. We desire to say to the ladies who have thus held us in remembrance that their gift was highly appreciated and no doubt the token given will serve to awaken fond memories of other days in the heart and mind of many of our young men.

Mount Union.

S. R. Harris, of Harrisburg, was in town on Tuesday greeting his acquaintances.

Work on the chair factory building is progressing, except when interfered by the frequent rains.

Misses Gussie and Rena Benscoter, who spent the past winter at Birmingham Seminary, are home on a vacation.

Hon. P. M. Lytle, of Huntingdon, tarried in this place a few hours on Friday evening last, to look up his political interests.

Miss Minnie Shaver left on Thursday morning last for an extended visit among relatives and friends in Newark, Patterson and Passaic, N. J.

Ed. Stratford, of this place, a member of the sophomore class, Carlisle Dickinson Seminary, is home on the usual summer vacation.

A. S. Welch's new agricultural building on Shirley street has been lettered appropriately within the past few days. The job is a very good one.

Constable S. B. Nevell arrested two drunks on Thursday last, who were disturbing the peace. Their fun cost them somewhat and we suppose they will not engage in their particular sport, here at least, for some time.

The primary election passed off quietly on Saturday evening last. G. M. Smith, M. Hiney, and I. N. Taylor were chosen delegates to vote for instructed candidates: Messrs. Johnston for congress, Lovell for state senator, Lytle and Bare for assembly, J. Harry Shaver for sheriff, Swope for county surveyor and Snyder for poor director. There was no opposition particularly except for congress and state senator.

Many of our citizens have been deeply interested in the outcome of the late Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, and a very frequent question is, who are these delegates Espenshade and Cromer, who represented this congressional district in the great convention? On reflection some of our people are inclined to treat the sending of these obscure, country cross-roads postoffice politicians as a huge joke on the Republican voters of this district, so be it.

Miss Nora Spanogle, of Mapleton, visited friends and relatives in town over Sunday.

Geo. W. Thompson, jr., of this place, left on Monday evening last for Bedford, Pa., from which place he intends starting for Kansas in a few days.

The Star baseball club of this place were beaten in a long drawn out game by the Mount Union club on Monday evening by a score of 15 to 14. The game was not quite as enthusiastic as the game sometime ago on account of the kicking, etc.

Children's day was properly observed in this place on Sunday last. The Presbyterian and Methodist churches were handsomely decorated for the occasion and the exercises were well rendered. The attendance at both churches was not as good at the morning services as the evening, yet the temperature averaged about 90° all day.

The festival of the Mount Union base ball club held on the green opposite the station on Saturday evening last was a success, financially as well as otherwise. The weather was all that could be desired, the patronage excellent, the ice cream of very good quality, the waiters very attentive. The public generally were satisfied and the order good. The club desire to thank the public generally for their patronage, the young ladies who attemded to the tables and who so generously donated some fine cakes along with some of our good citizens.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION

—SALE!—

Beginning with May 20th,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Slky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promptly answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

Huntingdon Planing Mill.

Having bought what is known as the Henry Clay Mill property in Portstown and made arrangements with the manufacturers for a complete equipment of the latest improved and best wood working machines in the market, and with the assistance of skilled and competent workmen, we are now prepared to receive orders for

All Kinds of Planing Mill Work,

consisting of white pine, yellow pine, and hemlock flooring and siding, or any kind that may be called for.

Sash, doors, blinds, shutters, window and door frames, mouldings of all descriptions, stair rails, Newel Posts bolasters scroll work, turnings and all styles and kinds of house finishings.

We will keep in stock at all times bill stuff of all sizes, shingles, lath, pickets and fencing of all kinds, in fact everything usually kept by first-class planing mill and lumber yard.

Hoping to receive a part of your patronage, we remain

Yours Respectfully,

Fritchey Bros

We have bought the entire stock of the late Cottage Planing Mill Company.

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blotches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Rush of Blood to the Head, Sallow Complexion, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Sour Stomach, Tired Feeling, Torpid Liver, Ulcers, Water Brash and every other symptom or disease that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross $2, ½ gross $1.25, ¼ gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York.

RIPANS TABULES

AGENTS WANTED.

THE STORY OF St. PAUL,

Conon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.

Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of

Famous Paintings

In The Original Oil Colors.

Price only $2.75, Outfit $1.00.

Liberal Commission to Agents.

—EVERYBODY BUYS THIS BOOK.—

Half a million already sold.

Address HENRY NEIL, 118 S. 7th St., Phila.

BOOK BINDERY.

Having purchas the well equipped binding establishment of the Brethren Publishing Company, I am prepared to do all kinds of binding substantially and at reasonable prices. Pamphlets, magazines, files, ets., solicited. Old books rebound and made good as new. Orders may be left at the MAPLETON ITEM office where samples of work can be seen.

J. WM. KING.

Opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, June 15, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Band picnic next Saturday.

—The person having D. M. Evans' wood saw will please return it promptly.

—Children's day exercises will be held in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—FOR SALE.—One new "Triumph" mower on easy terms. For further particulars call on B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Edgar E. Godard received a new bicycle on Monday and is now busily engaged mastering the intricacies of the wheel.

—Survival of the fittest. 'Downs' Elixir has outlived every other cough remedy simply because it is the best. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Every bottle of Arnica & Oil Liniment sold is warranted by the proprietors to give satisfaction or money will be refunded. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—A. W. Swope is having a new brick walk put down on the Main and Sherman street sides of his residence. The pavement problem is gradually solving itself.

—Take a day next Saturday for pleasure. Have your dinner packed and with your family go to the band picnic. Let every body aim to make it a day of pleasure.

—Mrs. Maggie Bauman and daughter, of Pittsburg, arrived in Mapleton last Saturday evening and are spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Ellen McHugh.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company's flower plot at this station was planted last Saturday by florist Winters, who has excellent taste in the arrangement of plots.

—Martin Wilson, Sr., of this place, is visiting his son, Rev. S. D. Wilson, at Williamsport, Pa., and attending the commencement exercises of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary.

—Philip McLaughlin, furniture dealer of this place, had a light paralytic stroke last Thursday night. He is able to go about but does not have as free use of his limbs as formerly.

—Among the Sunday visitors to Mapleton were Mrs. Richard Outhwaite, of Huntingdon; David Simpson and wife and James Horton, of Mill Creek, and John Ripple, of Mount Union.

—A. L. McHugh, whose right limb was amputated last Wednesday morning, an acount of which was published in these columns last week, is getting along splendidly. The stump has commenced healing.

—Samuel L. McDonald has purchased the William M. Phillips building which formerly stood on ground adjoining the tannery and has moved it to the former site of T. W. Smith's store room. He will use it as a barber shop.

—More people, adults and children are troubled with costiveness more than any other ailment. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will cure costiveness and prevent the diseases which result from it. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Prof. C. E. Kauffman, who taught our borough school during the winter of 1885-6, was last Tuesday night elected principal of the Tyrone schools at an annual salary of $1250. There were forty-three applicants for the position.

—Editor Lindsay and wife, of the *Local News* arrived home last Saturday. Soon after they entered their home an organ grinder stationed himself in front of their door and serenaded them with the mellifluent notes of "Annie Rooney."

—The Odd Fellows of Cassville have arranged to hold a basket picnic in the Stever grove, adjacent to that town, next Saturday. A general invitation is extended. Rev. L. D. Ott of Three Springs is expected to deliver an address.

—W. L. Focht, whose courtesy and obliging disposition made him a popular deputy in the prothonotary's office at Huntingdon, resigned last week to accept a position in the Union bank. His successor is Edward L. Mattern, a young law student.

—Eighty six votes were polled at the Republican primary election held here last Saturday. Only once before has this number been exceeded. It was a very fair expression of the desire of the majority and the wish of the majority should be satisfactory.

—The Union township authorities have arrangod to have a view of the ground lying between the south end of Campbell street in this borough and the Hare's valley road, which view will be held next Saturday. The viewers are H. H. Swope, Hon. D. Clarkson and George Saylor.

—Give the band the benefit of your presence at their picnic and festival next Saturday. They will be glad to see you on the grounds and will extend a cordial welcome to you and your family. No effort will be spared to make the occasion a very pleasant one. The day in the grove will do you good.

—W. A. Gorby, president, and E. B. King Purch. agt. of the United States Glass Company were in town last Friday making an inspection tour of the sand works at this place. They were very favorably impressed with what they saw here and their visit may prove a very beneficial one to the town.

—Washington Camp, No. 348, P. O. S. of A., of Orbisonia are arranging for a monster demonstration at that place on July 4th. At the same time their new hall will be dedicated and the members are now considering the question of presenting flags to the public schools of that vicinity at the same time.

—We are in receipt of a program of the closing exercises of the Cheneyville (Louisiana) High school. This is the institution of which D. B. Showalter formerly of this county is principal. Prof. Showalter has been reelected and his salary has been increased fifteen dollars per month. This action was taken at a recent meeting of the board without solicitation on his part, which is surely an indication of the character of his work. He will arrive home in a few days and will spend a portion of his vacation among friends in this county.

—The hot weather makes city people look out for comfortable summer quarters. Any of our city readers wanting a cool, pleasant retreat will find it at the La Palace Hotel, Saltillo, Pa. The proprietor, J. Jamison, has gone to considerable trouble to make the house as comfortable for his guests as possible. His rates are low. The famous Saltillo mineral springs are in close proximity to the hotel. This, and the fact that the Pennsylvania railroad sell season excursion tickets to Saltillo, ought to make it a popular resort.

—The children's day exercises held last Sunday morning in the U. B. church were a great success. The little folks, as well as those of larger growth, acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. Long before the time set for the services to begin the house was filled to its utmost capacity and many stood at the windows outside and in the yard, in order to hear what they could of the exercises. The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The closing remarks of the pastor were in keeping with the occasion and were impressive. Number of persons present, 327.

The Cromwell club, of Orbisonia, will open the picnic season at Woodvale Park, on the East Broad Top railroad, June 23d. The East Broad Top Company have spent a considerable sum of money in preparations for a brisk picnic business. The park at Woodvale has been beautified and water has been piped over the entire grounds. A number of fountains have also been set. The train service will be better than ever as a number of new passenger coaches have been added to the company's equipment. The usual liberal rates of fare will prevail during this season.

—What might have been a fatal accident occurred at Newton Hamilton on Monday. Mrs. Mandorf and three children, of Huntingdon, were visiting near Atkinson's Mills. Wishing to return home Monday morning Mrs. Jacob Norton had the hired boy hitch up in a spring wagon to take them to the station at Newton Hamilton. When crossing under the railroad below that place the ballast train men were unloading ties. The horse frightened at the noise and became unmanageable. The wagon was entirely destroyed. Mrs. Norton was severely bruised and received a number of cuts about the face. One of Mrs. Mandorf's little girls, aged six years, had her right hand broken and Mrs. Mandorf's left hand was badly sprained. All received cuts and bruises except the baby which escaped without a scratch.

—We are informed of the publication of a novelty in the book line in which is certain of an enormous sale. This book is "Glimpses of the world. A Portfolio of Photographs" prepared under the supervision of the great traveler and lecturer—John L. Stodard. It contains photographic views of famous scenes and places in all parts of the world. Every view is fully described. As an educator it is invaluable. It contains 550 pages, and nearly 275 views, and is sold by subscription at popular prices. The R. S. Peale Co., Chicago, are the publishers and they desire an agent in this locality. They will gladly mail descriptive circulars, sample views and terms to all, on application.

—Forty-five inch Swiss embroidery at Mrs. Evans' from 50 cents to $1.00.

—At a meeting of the Mapleton school board on Monday evening H. H. Swope was eelcted president, and T. M. Logan secretary. It was decided to open the school term on the second Monday in September and continue eight months. Salaries were fixed as follows: No. 1, $3700; No. 2, $4200; No. 3, $47.00. A number of applications of teachers for schools were considered and voted upon, resulting in the election of J. G. Dell for No. 3 and Miss Fannie Isenberg for No. 1. Applications for No. 2 school are solicited and will be considered on the first Monday evening in July. A tax of 10 mills was laid.

—Silk gloves and mitts are real beauties and very cheap at Mrs. Evans'.

—The officers of Aldema Lodge, No. 189, Daughters of Rebekah, for the current term were installed last Friday evening. They are as follows: N. G., Miss Nannie Swope; V. G., Mrs. Rebecca Himes; secretary, H. H. Swope; Asst. Sec., Mrs. L. M. Speer; Treas., David Shore; W., Mrs. Lizzie Hooper; C., Miss Linie Wood; R. S. N. G., Miss Mattie Robley; L. S. N. G., Mrs. Elizabeth Shore; Chaplain, Mrs. Alice Godard; I. G., Mrs. T. M. Logan; O. G., I. N. Swope; R. S. V. G., Mrs. S. J. Stubbs; L. S. N. G., Mrs. H. H. Swope; Trustees, L. M. Speer, David Shore and L. D. Himes. The lodge is in a very prosperous condition.

—Dress ginghams at 12 cts. a yard at Mrs. Evans'.

—Contrary to the expectations of our people, the Mapleton tannery was not sold last Tuesday. A private sale to Marcus & Co., was to be consummated but when the papers were being made out it was discovered that the north-east corner of the leech house was on leased ground. This leased ground was subsequently taken up by the opening of the Bridge street and the corner is therefore on the street. There would be no difficulty in having the borough authorities give assurance that it would not be disturbed. A representative of Marcus & Co., will probably view the site this week or next and a sale may yet be effected. We sincerely hope so.

—Cheese cloth red, blue, pink and cream at Mrs. Evans'.

—Martin L. Wilson, son of B. F. Wilson, of Altoona, arrived in Mapleton last Saturday and will spend a couple of weeks with friends in this vicinity. This is the lad who was so badly used up by the cars near McGarvey station 11 weeks ago yesterday and has since been in the Altoona hospital. He lost his left arm at the shoulder, and his skull was fractured in such a manner as to make it necessary to take three ounces of brains from him. No hopes were entained of his recovery but despite the physicians' opinions he has rallied. The injuries to his head are not entirely healed and another operation will be necessary before complete recovery is possible but mentally and physically the boy is as stout and plucky as before the accident occurred.

Half Rates to Cincinnati, O., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefiit of delegates and visitors to the Prohibition National Convention at Cincinnati, O., on June 29th and 30th, 1892, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Cincinnati, O., from all principal stations on its lines, at a *single fare for the round trip*. The tickets will be sold June 27th and 28th, good going only on date of sale as stamped on back, but not later than for trains leaving initial point of ticket June 28th. The return coupons will be good to return on date stamped on back by agent at Cincinnati, but not good for return passage to initial point after July 6th.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S TWELVE DAY EXCURSIONS TO THE SEASHORE.

The Qpening of the Seashore.

The extraordanary success of the series of Pennsylvania Railroad excursions to the New Jersey coast for several years back demonstrates the enormous popularity of these trips. Last year the success was unprecedented. For the season of 1892 the very best dates have been selected and every detail to promote the comfort and pleasure of the excursionists will be added. The dates are July 7th and 21st, August 4th and 18th, 1892. These dates cover the time when sea bathing is finest, fishing is in its prime, and all manner of seaside attractions in the best form for thorough enjoyment. One who misses the opportunity of taking one of the series gives up a delightful experience of the summer.

The tickets include the choicest points on the coast, and are available for Cape May, Atlantic City, Sea Isle City, or Ocean City at the same rate.

The excursion tickets, good for twelve days, are to be sold at a rate of $10.00 from Pittsburg, and at correspondingly low rates from other stations.

A special train of Parlor Cars and Day Coaches will leave Pittsburg at 8.50 A. M. for Philadelphia, stopping at all important junction points, where connections will be made with trains from branch lines. Passengers will spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to the seashore by regular trains of the next day.

Tickets will be sold from stations named below, and train schedule will be as follows:

	Rate.	Train leaves.
Altoona	$8 00	12.55 P. M.
Hollidaysburg	8 00	11.10 A. M.
Bellwood	8 00	1.06 P. M.
Clearfield	8 90	9.40 A. M.
Philipsburg	8 35	10.32 "
Osceola	8 25	10.45 "
Bellofonte	8 65	10.25 "
Tyrone	7 65	1.18 P. M.
Cumberland	8 50	8.15 A. M.
Bedford	8 50	9.49 A. M.
Huntingdon	8 10	1.48 P. M.
Mt. Union	6 75	2.08 "
McVeytown	6 50	2.28 "
Lewistown Jc.	6 00	2.45 "
Mifflin	5 65	3.05 "
Newport	5 00	3.36 "
Duncannon	4 60	3.53 "
Philadelphia	Ar.	7.16 "

Tickets will also be sold from East Liberty, Irwin, Uniontown, Connellsville, Scottdale, Alverton, Greensburg, and Johnstown for regular trains leaving Pittsburg 4.30 and 8.10 P. M., with Pullman sleeping cars attached, arriving in Philadelphia next morning, whence passengers will proceed to the shore by any regular train of that day.

Application for information and tickets should be made to T. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.

Washington Camp, No. 650, Pa., P. O. S. of A. Instituted.

W. C., No. 650, Patriotic Order Sons of America, was instituted in the Odd Fellows' hall, at Broad Top City, Wednesday evening, June 8th. Camps 185, Saxton, 59, Mapleton, 321, Huntingdon, 350, Calvin, 512, Three Springs, 513, Saltillo, 514, Todd, and 537, Shade Gap, were represented at the institution. The officers pro. tem. for the institution were as follows: District president, W. A. Crotsley, of 350, past president; State master of forms, I. N. Swope, of 59, president; Thomas Hyle, of 514, vice president; Samuel B. Grove, of 513, master of forms; E. O. Heck, of 512, conductor; D. E. McClain, of 513, recording secretary; L. E. Edwards, of 321, financial secretary and treasurer; George Heeter, of 513, inspector, and A. G. Anderson, of 514, guard.

There were twenty names on the charter and all the applicants but one were present. A new name was added. The new members were obligated and properly instructed, after which the new officers were duly installed by the district president. A regular session of Camp with the new officers in the chair was then held and the way the work was taken hold of by officers and members was a sufficient guarantee that the new Camp will be a very successful one. The officers are as follows: F. A. Black, past president; Morgan Roberts, president; W. R. Horton, vice president; W. H. Wolf, master of forms; Harvey Wagner, recording secretary; C. R. Houck, ass't. recording secretary; Wilmer Houck, financial secretary; William Black, treasurer; Evan Lewis, conductor; Thomas Wolf, inspector; John Manning, guard; John Rourke, chaplain; David Diggens, right sentinel; Thomas Ramsey, left sentinel; F. A. Black, trustee for 18 months; W. H. Wolf, 12 months, and Thomas Ramsey, 6 months.

We Received Last week

a full and complete line of

All-Wool Henriettas

and

Cashmeres

in

Blue

and

Jet-Black.

Also, various shades of

Blue, Brown

and

Tan color.

Ladies in need of choice goods of above kind will find our stock complete.

A. B. Gillam.

Go To Logan's.

Things New THis Week.

Oxford Ties Just here and are very nice.

Spring and Summer Hats For Men Women and Children.

A choice selection of Spring styles in Calicos.

Outing Flannels allgrades.

Shades and Prices

Lace curtains and Curtain Poles.

Very neat and cheap.

Carpets, Oil Cloth and Wall Paper of various designs.

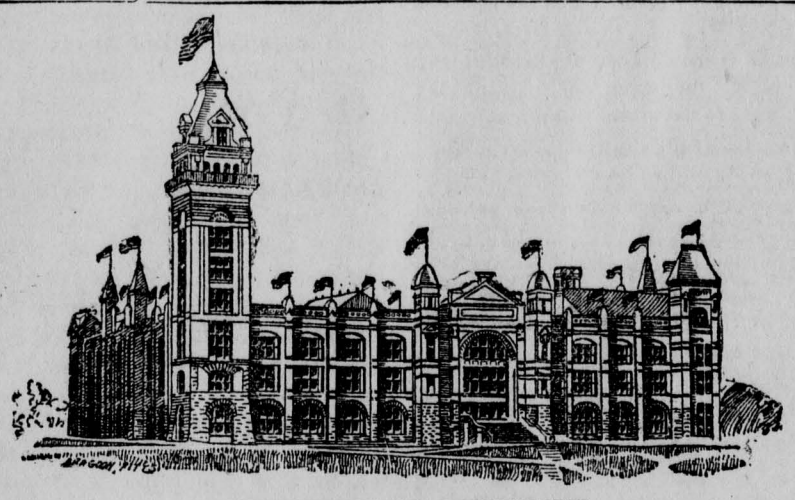
Come and See for Yourself.

HARRISON AND REID

Nominated by the Republican National Convention.

Details of the Proceedings, Scenes and Incidents.

The tenth National Convention that the Republican party records in its annals began at Minneapolis, Minn., under a cloud-strewn sky, with thunder in the air and uncertainty in every condition.



CONVENTION HALL, MINNEAPOLIS.

There were hundreds and hundreds of vacant seats in the galleries, but not many on the ground floor, when the time for calling the convention to order had arrived. But there were 6000 to 7000 persons in the hall easily enough at 12:45 when General James S. Clarkson, Chairman of the National Committee, stepped to the desk and took the special convention gavel in his hand.

The convention and galleries came to order quickly, and there was not a delegate standing when Mr. Clarkson announced that the session would be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Brush, Chancellor of the University of South Dakota. A moment afterward the whole convention stood as Dr. Brush, a venerable-looking man with sparsely covered head and long white beard, began to deliver the invocation. He prayed for harmony and that the platform and the other issues might be subordinated to "Thy great will." When he said "Amen," the convention settled down again with a rustling of badges that was like the whispering of autumn leaves.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

There was a murmur of conversation, which was hushed quickly as M. H. De Young, of California, stepped forward and read the call for the convention. At this time there were not a dozen of the delegates' seats unfilled, but the galleries were very empty. When the reading of the call was concluded, and Chairman Clarkson arose and announced that he was instructed by the National Committee to present to convention for its Temporary Chairman the Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of New York. There was a round of applause at this announcement, led by the New Yorkers, and Mr. Fassett, unescorted, left his seat and started for the platform. A path was cleared for him, and a minute later Chairman Clarkson was presenting him to the convention. He received the customary vocal welcome, the New York delegation rising and waving their hats in his honor. Mr. Fassett looked perfectly self-possessed as he gazed about the vast hall. In his hand was a typewritten manuscript, to which he referred occasionally as he spoke.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

[From his latest photograph.]

Almost equal to the ovation to Harrison and Blaine was the enthusiasm inspired by a reference to ex-Speaker Reed. Mr. Reed was seated far in the rear in the speaker's stand and was invisible to most of the audience. Some one started the cry of "Reed!" Reed!" and it was instantly taken up by the delegates and the gallery. The building rang with the popular demand for the appearance of the man from Maine. Not until the Chairman of the convention turned and beckoned commandingly to him did he finally arise from his seat and make a speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, which was renewed as Mr. Reed closed. There were also loud calls for McKinley, Foraker and Quay.

General Clarkson then reported the names of the temporary officers of the convention, and the selections of the National Committee were at once approved without opposition. The rules of the last Republican National Convention were adopted, and on motion of General Sewell the roll was called and the Chairman of each delegation announced the members of committees selected.

At 1.50 P. M. the convention adjourned until 11 A. M. next day.

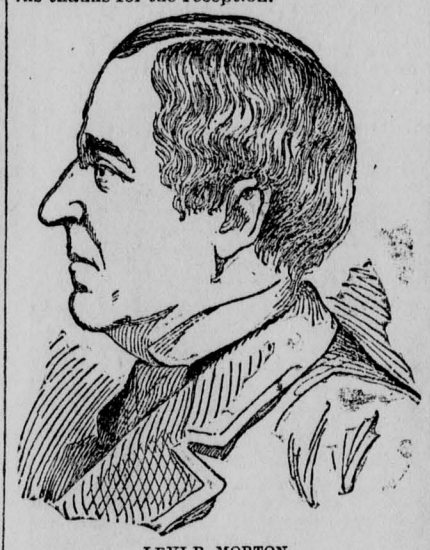
Second Day's Proceedings.

Long before 11 o'clock the convention hall was crowded by an anxious throng composed of delegates, committee men, shouters and spectators.

The body of the big hall was so densely crowded that it was only with the greatest difficulty that the late comers were able to reach their seats. The crowd took advantage of every opportunity that was offered to cheer and applaud, interspering it with shouts for Blaine, Harrison, McKinley and Reed.

At twenty minutes before 12 Temporary Chairman Fassett entered the hall and was welcomed with cheers. As soon as quiet was restored the convention was called to order, after which Bishop Whipple stood up to deliver the invocation.

When Governor McKinley, of Ohio, arrived he walked down the main aisle to an accompaniment of cheers. After he reached the platform three rousing cheers were given for him, accompanied by cries of "He's all all right." Governor McKinley returned his thanks for the reception.



LEVI P. MORTON.

Chairman Fassett then introduced Mr. Walker, of Nebraska, who presented a gavel to the convention in a speech that hardly any one could hear. Mr. Fassett returned thanks.

The Temporary Chairman announced the order of business to be the presentation of the Credentials Committee report. Mr. Cogswell, Chairman of that committee, took

JOHN SHERMAN.

the floor and said that the committee couldn't report before the next day. Leave to sit continuously was granted.

Chairman Fassett then announced that the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was next in order.

Governor McKinley's name was reported for Permanent Chairman. This was followed by prolonged applause, delegates waving hats and handkerchiefs for nearly half a minute.

Governor McKinley was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Spooner and Mahone amid great enthusiasm.

Charles W. Johnson was named for Secretary and the assistant secretaries of the temporary organization were recommended to be continued.

Chairman McKinley then delivered his speech, which was frequently applauded.

The convention, at 12:50, adjourned until the following day.

Third Day's Proceedings.

The convention was called to order at 11:22 o'clock by Governor McKinley, who was uproariously received.

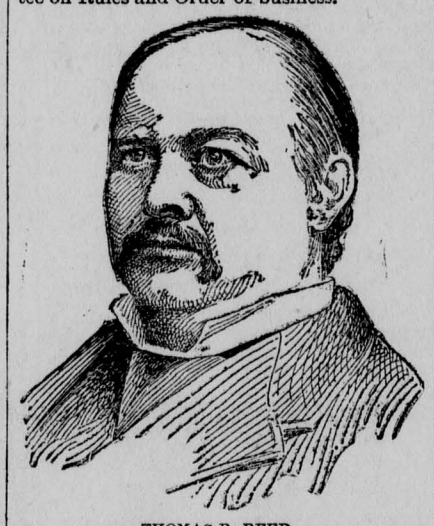
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"Prayer will be offered by the Rev. William Brush, Chancellor of the University of South Dakota," said Chairman McKinley, when order was obtained.

After the prayer the Chairman called for the report of the Committee on Credentials. A round of applause greeted Chairman Coggswell. "The Committee on Credentials is still at work," said he, "and has made diligent progress. It hopes to be able to report at 8 o'clock P. M., and asks for further time.'

WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

Ex-Governor Sewell, of New Jersey, at once moved that a recess be taken until 8 o'clock, in order to give the committee the necessary time, but yielded for a resolution of Senator Cullom, of Illinois, indorsing the World's Fair and recommeding a National appropriation therefor. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and immediately thereafter an Illinois delegate introduced a resolution providing that all Grand Army men shall be admitted to standing room in the house, and permitted to occupy all seats remaining vacant thirty minutes after the beginning of each session. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Order of business.



THOMAS B. REED.

The Chairman then announced that the question was on the motion to take a recess. There were cries of "No" from all over the hall, coupled by cries of "Ingalls," but in the confusion the Chairman put the motion and declared it carried.

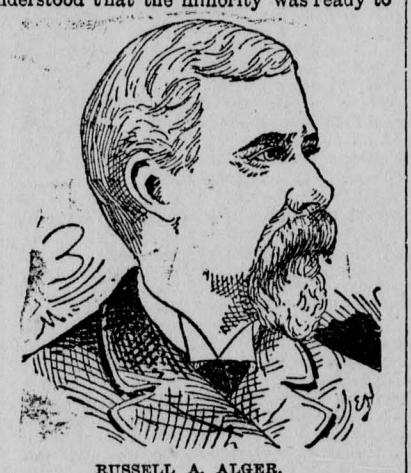
A New York delegate called for a division. It was evident as the ayes stood up that the motion was carried. The Chairman announced the vote as 407 to 260, and at 11:45 declared that the convention would take a recess until 8 o'clock P. M.

After the recess, it was 8:50 when Clerk Johnson took the platform and said in a hoarse voice: "Announcement." He paused dramatically, and then repeated: "Announcement." Two minutes later Chairman McKinley brought down his gavel.

Chauncey Depew jumped to his feet and did a very graceful thing in moving the congratulations of the convention to Colonel Dick Thompson, of Indiana, ex-Senator, the man whose eighty-third birthday it was, and who has attended every National Convention since the foundation of the party. Mr. Thompson was escorted to the platform, where he began a short address. At this point the electric lights went out after a minute's flickering, leaving the speaker's figure hardly distinguishable in the blackness, which was barely relieved by the glow from some fifty gas jets in the galleries. The lights blazed up again in a minute, and Mr. Thompson finished his remarks.

Then the Chairman announced the regular order of business to be the report from the Committee on Credentials.

Chairman Coggswell took the platform and stated that he was not prepared with a written report, but if the convention wished he would make a verbal report. He understood that the minority was ready to



RUSSELL A. ALGER.

report. Mr. Wallace, of New York, said he had a partial report from the minority, which he sent to the clerk's desk.

The Chairman asked if there was objection to the reception of a verbal report from the committee. No objection was heard, and Mr. Coggswell, holding in his hand a memorandum sheet, began to an announce the action of the committee.

The majority report gave Mr. Harrison a net gain of twelve votes over the number of his advocates seated by the National Committee in the temporary organization.

A minority report, changing this in a great measure and giving Blaine the advantage, was submitted by the anti-Harrison men.

The fight began on a motion to substitute the minority for the majority report, and, as this was a test vote of the strength of the two divisions of the convention, much interest was manifested. After much speaking pro and con, that part of the report seating the uncontested delegates was adopted and then the question came up on the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report so far as it applied to Alabama. The motion was put to a viva voce vote and the Chair was unable to decide. Then Quay, of Pennsylvania, demanded the call of the roll of States, and Warner Miller, of New York, seconded the call. The convention now buzzed with unsuppressed excitement; the Blaine men were forcing the fighting, and this was the first chance there had been for a trial of strength within the convention.

JEREMIAH M. RUSK.

Then began the roll call. Alabama was reached. The delegates voted seventeen for the minority report and five against it. Four of these voters were the contestants favored by the minority report. Chauncey Depew made a big stir and got hissed and

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

hooted at by rising, and with uplifted arms shouting: "Mr. Chairman, I challenge the vote of Alabama!" The dispute over Alabama was settled by the Chairman of that delegation withdrawing the four votes of the delegates-at-large. When the vote of New York was called Warner Miller announced the vote as forty-five for the minority, or Blaine, and twenty-seven for the majority, or Harrison report. On the completion of the roll of States, it was announced that the total vote stood, 423 for the adoption of the minority report, and 463 against. The crowd quickly caught the idea that the result was against Blaine, and cheer upon cheer rolled from the Harrison benches.

A motion was made at a quarter of one to adjourn until ten o'clock A. M. But this was fought stubbornly by the Harrison men, who succeeded in defeating it. The convention then resumed business, and took up the case of the Alabama contestants for the Seventh District.

The vote was taken by roll of States on the adoption of the report, and it was adopted by a vote of 476 to 365—a more pronounced victory for the Harrison forces.

Foraker then read the platform, and at twenty minutes past one the convention took a recess until ten o'clock A. M.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

Governor McKinley called the fourth day of the convention to order at 11:30 o'clock, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of the First Baptist Church of Minneapolis. The members of the Republican National Committee from several States were announced, and then the Chairman made known the fact that opposition to the adoption of the majority report in the Alabama case had been withdrawn. Cheers greeted the unanimous vote in favor of this report.

Routine business was next disposed of, and soon nerves were at high tension at the formal beginning of the real work of the convention. Governor McKinley ordered a call of the States for the nomination of candidates for the leadership of the party in November. When Colorado was called, Senator Wolcott arose from his seat and mounted the platform to present the name of Blaine. He made an effective address, and again and again his mention of the man whose candidacy he supported called forth prolonged applause from hands, feet and mouths.

WHITELAW REID.

Indiana was the next State that had a favorite son to present. He was President Benjamin Harrison. The honor was conferred on old Uncle Dick Thompson, who celebrated his eighty-third birthday the day before. He was Secretary of the Navy in President Grant's Cabinet. The venerable octogenarian is quite vigorous, and his brief speech was strong, full of point and well received.

Michigan was called and no one got up to put Alger in the field. This was a surprise to many; for General Alger had been talked of as a very likely dark horse.

It was when Minnesota was called that Blaine got his great ovation. Delegate W. H. Eustis, of Minneapolis, ascended the platform to second the Blaine nomination, and as on a preconcerted signal, the applause raged in the maddest style for half an hour.

As Eustis descended from the platform there occurred one of the most remarkable happenings in the history of National Conventions. The cheering for Blaine had not lasted quite fifty seconds, and was dying out when a bright-faced, pretty women, sitting in the next row behind the platform, stood up, and with a white parasol closed and like an orchestra leader's baton began to motion the delegates to warm with their cheering. She had a prominent position in the hall, and was in front of and in full sight of all the delegates. They all saw her, and slowly began to rise and recommence cheering. They stood up in bunches of half a dozen at a time, and the pretty young woman never faltered, but kept beckoning more and more of them to get up, until the whole body of the delegates was on its feet. Even then she was not satisfied, but with the same firm and masterful motion of her parasol kept inciting them to increase and strengthen their cheers.

The woman was Mrs. Carson Lake, of New York City, the wife of a newspaper correspondent. Never, perhaps, has a woman so completely mastered 12,000 persons at one gathering in this country. She led that multitude as a bandmaster leads an orchestra, up and down with her parasol.

McKinley kept hammering. The crowd tired of fighting him down with noise, and presently, after twenty-six minutes of cheering, order was restored.

At last a semblance of quiet was reached, and W. E. Mollison, a colored delegate from Mississippi, was allowed to second Blaine's nomination.

The oratorical treat of the day came when Chauncey M. Depew, representing New York, arose to recount the services of President Harrison, and to enforce his claim to the nomination. The fame of the speaker led all to expect a matchless piece of eloquence, and Mr. Depew did the fullest justice to his own reputation and to his ardor for the President's cause. Every good point he made was keenly appreciated, and most warmly commended with boisterous applause. When he had finished, there was a repetition of the scenes earlier in the afternoon. Harrison and Blaine banners were carried about the hall, and noise was made in every way that the ingenuity of the delegates supplied.

When Mr. Depew spoke Harrison's name the friends of the President had their innings, and when he mentioned McKinley the whole convention cheered for thirty seconds. At the conclusion of his speech cheers for Harrison and counter cheers for Blaine were kept up for another twenty-five minutes.

Another son of New York then arose, ex-Senator Warner Miller. He seconded the nomination of Blaine. Next, Congressman Cheatham, of North Carolina, did a similar service for Harrison. J. Q. Boyd, a colored delegate from Tennessee, spoke for Blaine, and ex-Senator Spooner for Harrison, and Delegate Dowling, of Wyoming, also seconded Blaine's nomination.

On motion of General Sewell, of New Jersey, at 3:17 P. M., the taking of the first ballot was made the next business. Alaska and the Indian Territory were allowed to vote. Their delegates brought the total to 906, and 454 necessary to nominate. Then the roll of the States was called amid the most intense excitement. Alaska led off with two for Harrison. McKinley's name came to the front with seven votes from Alabama, and it was apparent that the anti-administration men had decided to divide their forces on the first ballot. When the vote of New Hampshire was announced it became evident that Harrison would be renominated.

When Ohio was reached, Chairman McKinley demanded a poll of the delegates. A vote of forty-four for McKinley and two for Harrison was announced. Ex-Governor Foraker raised the point that the Chairman was no longer a delegate from Ohio.

Chairman McKinley ruled against Foraker, and a poll was taken. In this McKinley received forty-five votes to one for Harrison. When Texas voted twenty-two for Harrison, his nomination was secure, and the convention went wild.

THE BALLOT BY STATES.

	Harrison.	Blaine.	McKinley.	Reed.
Alabama	15	0	7	0
Arkansas	15	0	1	0
California	8	9	1	0
Colorado	0	8	0	0
Connecticut	4	0	8	0
Delaware	4	1	1	0
Florida	8	0	0	0
Georgia	26	0	0	0
Idaho	0	6	0	0
Illinois	34	14	0	0
Indiana	30	0	0	0
Iowa	20	5	1	0
Kansas	11	0	9	0
Kentucky	22	2	1	0
Louisiana	8	8	0	0
Maine	0	12	0	0
Maryland	14	0	2	0
Massachusetts	18	1	11	0
Michigan	7	2	19	0
Minnesota	8	9	1	0
Mississippi	13½	4½	0	0
Missouri	28	4	2	0
Montana	5	1	0	0
Nebraska	15	0	1	0
Nevada	0	6	0	0
New Hampshire	4	2	0	1
New Jersey	18	2	0	0
New York	27	35	10	0
North Carolina	17 2-3	2 2-3	1	0
North Dakota	2	4	0	0
Ohio	1	0	45	0
Oregon	1	0	7	0
Pennsylvania	19	3	42	0
Rhode Island	5	1	1	1
South Carolina	13	3	2	0
South Dakota	8	0	0	0
Tennessee	17	4	3	0
Texas	22	6	0	2
Vermont	8	0	0	0
Virginia	9	13	2	0
Washington	1	6	1	0
West Virginia	12	0	0	0
Wisconsin	19	2	3	0
Wyoming	4	2	0	0
Arizona	1	1	0	0
District of Columbia	0	2	0	0
New Mexico	6	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	0	0	0
Utah	2	0	0	0
Alaska	2	0	0	0
Indian Territory	1	1	0	0
Total	535 1-6	182 1-6	182	4

R. T. Lincoln, one vote from New Hampshire.

Whole number of delegates	906
Necessary to a choice	454

McKinley then called Colonel Elliott F. Shepard to the chair, and taking the floor moved that the nomination be made unanimous. The Chairman said: "President Harrison having received a majority of the votes cast, has received the nomination of this convention. Shall it be unanimous?" After a tumultuous yell of "Ayes," he added: "The nomination is made unanimous." A motion to take a recess to 8 P. M. was immediately offered and agreed to, and the heated and excited assemblage dispersed.

The evening session of the convention was little more than a ratification meeting. The nominee for the Vice-Presidency was selected in a meeting of the New York delegation, held an hour before the convention was called to order. By tacit consent the naming of the Vice-Presidential candidate was left to the New York delegation.

The convention was called to order at 8:50 o'clock, and the roll of States called for presentation of candidates for Vice-President. When New York State was reached Senator O'Connor nominated Whitelaw Reid, and General Horace Porter seconded the nomination. Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut, and others also spoke in favor of Mr. Reid.

A motion was made that the nomination of Mr. Reid be made by acclamation, but Delegate Settle, of Tennessee, objected and nominated ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, which evoked great applause. Arkansas seconded the nomination, as did also Mr. Loudon, of Virginia. The Maine delegates asked the convention not to vote for the ex-Speaker, as he was not a candidate and would not accept. The nomination of Whitelaw Reid was then made by acclamation.

The usual resolutions of thanks were thon adopted, and with band playing, the convention, at 10 P. M., adjourned sine die.

THE monument erected by the people of New Orleans, to the memory of the late Superintendent of Police, David C. Hennesey, who was assassinated by the Mafia in October, 1890, was unveiled a few days since, at Metarie Cemetery.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Raw Recruits."

TEXT: "*Put on the whole armor of God.*"—Ephesians vi., 11.

There is in this text a great rattle of shields and helmets and swords. Soldiers are getting ready for battle. We have had recently in this church new enlistments, and I shall address myself to those in this and other churches who are putting on the armor of God, and who may feel themselves to be as yet only raw recruits. "Masterly retreat" is a term often used in military circles, but in religion there is no such thing. It is either glorious advance or disgraceful and ignominious falling back. It would be a strange thing if all our anxiety about men ceased the moment they were converted.

You would almost doubt the sanity of that farmer who, having planted the corn and seen it just sprout above ground, should say: "My work is all done. I have no more anxiety for the field." No. There is work for the plow and the hoe, and there must be a careful keeping up of the fences, and there must be a frightening away of the birds that would pillage the field. And I say the entrance upon Christian life is only the implantation of grace in the heart. There is earnest, hard work yet to be done and perhaps many years of anxiety before there shall be heard the glorious shout of "Harvest home."

The beginning to be a Christian is only putting down the foundation; but after that there are years of hammering, polishing, carving, lifting, before the structure is completed. It takes five years to make a Christian character; it takes twenty years, it takes forty years, it takes seventy years, if a man shall live so long. In other words, a man dying after half a century of Christian experience feels that he has only learned the "A B C's" of the glorious alphabet. The next year will decide a great deal in your history, young Christian man. It will decide whether you are to be a burning and shining light of the church, or a spark of grace covered up in a barrel of ashes. It will decide whether you are to be a strong man in Christ Jesus, with gigantic blows striking the iron mail of darkness, or a bedwarfed, whinning, grumbling soldier, that ought to be drummed out of the Lord's camp with the "Rogues' March." You have only just been launched; the voyage is to be made. Earth and heaven and hell are watching to see how fast you will sail, how well you will weather the temptest, and whether at last, amid the shouting of angels, you shall come into the right harbor. May God help me this morning to give you three or four words of Christian counsel, as I address myself more especially to those who have just now entered the Christian life.

My first word of counsel is, hold before your soul a very high model. Do not say, "I wish I could pray like that man, or speak like this man, or have the consecration of this one." Say: "Here is the Lord Jesus Christ, a perfect pattern. By that I mean, with God's grace, to shape all my life." In other words, you will never be any more a Christian than you strive to be. If you build a foundation twenty by thirty feet you will only have a small house. If you build a foundation one hundred by one hundred feet you will have a large house. If you resolve to be only a middling Christian you will only be a middling Christian. If you have no high aspiration in a worldly direction you will never succeed in business. If you have no high aspiration in religious things you will never succeed in religion.

You have a right to aspire to the very highest style of Christian character. From your feet there reaches out a path of Christian attainment which you may take, and I deliberately say that you may be a better man than was Paul or David or Summerfield or Doddridge—a better woman than Hannah More or Charlotte Elizabeth. Why not? Did they have a monopoly of Christian grace? Did they have a private key to the storehouse of God's mercy? Does God shut you out from the gladness and goodness to which they were introduced? Oh, no. You have just the same promises, just the same Christ, just the same Holy Ghost, just the same offers of present and everlasting love, and if you fall short of what they were—aye, if you do not come up to the point which they reached and go beyond it—it is not because Christ has shut you out from any point of moral and spiritual elevation, but because you deliberately refused to take it. I admit that man cannot become a Christian like that without a struggle; but what do you get without fighting for it? The fortresses of darkness are to be taken by storm. You may by acute strategy flank the hosts of temptation, but there are temptations, there are eviis in the way that you will have to meet face to face, and it will be shot for shot, gun for gun, grip for grip, slaughter for slaughter. The apostle Paul over and over again represents the Christian life as a combat.

When the war vessel of Christ's church comes into glory bringing its crew and its passengers it will not come in like a North River yacht, beautifully painted and adorned, swinging into the boathouse after a pleasure excursion. Oh, no; it will be like a vessel coming with a heavy cargo from China or India, the marks of the wave and the hurricane upon it—sails rent, rigging spliced, pumps all working to keep her afloat, bulwarks knocked away. I see such a vessel coming and get out my small boat and push toward her, and I shout: "Ahoy, captain! What are you going to do with those shivered timbers? That was a beautiful ship when you went out, but you have ruined it." "Oh," says the captain, "I have a fine cargo on board, and by this round trip I have made ten fortunes."

So I believe it will be when the Christian soul at last comes into the harbor of heaven. It will come bearing upon it the marks of a great stress of weather. You can see by the very looks of that soul as it comes into glory that it was driven by a storm and dashed in the hurricane, but by so much as the voyage is rough, will the harbor be blessed. "If ye suffered with Him on earth, ye shall be glorified with Him in heaven." Aim high. Do not be satisfied to be like the Christians all around you. Be more than they have ever been for Christ.

My second word of counsel to those who have recently entered upon Christian life is, Abstain from all pernicious associations, and take only those that are useful and beneficent. Stay out of all associations that would damage your Christian character. Take only those associations that will help you. A learned man said, "If I stay with that man Fenelon any longer I shall get to be a Christian in spite of myself." In other words there is a mighty power in Christian associations. Now what kind of associations shall we, as young Christians, seek after? I think we ought to get into company better than ourselves, never going into company worse than ourselves. If we get into company a little better than ourselves and there are ten people in that company, ten chances to one we will be bettered. If we get into company a little worse than ourselves, and there be ten people in that company, ten chances to one we will be made worse than we were before.

I do not pretend to point out any evil influences, but are there not some surrounding influences that are pernicious to your growth in grace? Stand back from that furnace in which so many young Christians have been destroyed. In this church there is a large company of young men and young women consecrated to Christ. I know of no better than they are.

Young convert, I invite you into their friendship. Contact with them will elevate you. All hail, young followers of Jesus Christ, my joy and my pride! My heart thrills at every step of your advancement. I talked with you in that hour when you most tried to break from sin, and now I rejoice as I see you putting on the armor of a conflict in which God will give you present and everlasting victory. Stand off from all evil associations. A man is no better than the company he keeps. Go among those who are better than you are and you will be made better. Go among those who are worse than you are and you will be made worse.

My next word of counsel is that you be actively employed. I see a great many Christians with doubts and perplexities, and they seem to be proud of them. Their entire Christian life is made up of gloom, and they seem to cultivate that spiritual despondency, when I will undertake to say that in nine cases out of ten spiritual despondency is a judgment of God upon idleness. Who are the happy people in the church to-day? The busy people. Show me the man who professes the religion of Jesus Christ and is idle, and I will show you an unhappy man. The very first prescription that I give to a man when I find him full of doubts and fears about his eternal interest is to go to work for God. Ten thousand voices are lifted up asking for your help. Go and help.

I have another word of counsel to give those who have just entered Christian life, and that is, be faithful in prayer. You might as well, business men, start out in the morning without food and expect to be strong all that day—you might as well abstain from food all the week and expect to be strong physically, as to be strong without prayer. The only way to get any strength into the soul is by prayer, and the only difference between that Christian that is worth anything and that who is worth nothing is the fact that the last does not pray and the other does.

And the only difference between this Christian, who is getting along very fast in the holy life, and this, who is only getting along tolerably, is that the first prays more than the last. You can graduate a man's progress in religion by the amount of prayer; not by the number of hours, perhaps, but by the earnest supplication that he puts up to God. There is no exception to the rule. Show me a Christian man who neglects this kind of duty, and I will show you one who is inconsistent. Show me a man who prays, and his strength and his power cannot be exaggerated. Why, just give to a man this power of prayer and you give him almost omnipotence.

This afternoon you will see two Sabbath school teachers. That one does not gain the attention of her class. This one does. What is the difference between them, their intellects being about equal. The first thought only of her own apparel. The other came from great prostration before God in earnest supplication, asking that God's mercy might come upon the school and that in the afternoon she might gain the attention of those five or six immortals that would be around her. The one teacher has no control over her class. The other sits as with the strength of the Lord God Almighty.

Another word of counsel I have to give Be careful in Bible research. A great many good books are now coming out. We cannot read half of them At every revolution of the printing press they are coming. They cover our parlor tables, and are in our sitting rooms and libraries. Glorious books they are. We thank God every day for the work of the Christian printing press. But I have thought that perhaps the followers of Christ sometimes allow this religious literature to take their attention from God's Word, and that there may not be as much Bible reading as there ought to be.

How is that with your own experience? Just calculate in your minds how much religious literature you have read during the year and then how large a portion of the Word of God you have read, and then contrast the two and answer within your own soul whether you are giving more attention to the books that were written by the hand of man or that written by the hand of God. Now, you go to the drug store and you get the mineral waters, but you have noticed that the waters are not so fresh or sparkling or healthful as when you get these very waters at Saratoga and Sharon—getting them right where they bubble from the rock.

And I have noticed the same thing in regard to the truth of the Gospel; while there is a good deal of refreshment and health of the Gospel of God as it comes through good books, I find it is better when I come to the eternal rock of God's Word and drink forth that fountain that bubbles up fresh and pure to the life and the refreshment and the health of the soul.

Read the Bible and it brings you into the association of the best people that ever lived. You stand beside Moses and learn his meekness, beside Job and learn his patience, beside Paul and catch something of his enthusiasm, beside Christ and you feel His love. And yet how strange it is that a great many men have given their whole lives to the assaulting of that book I cannot understand it. Tom Paine worked against that book as though he received large wages and was inspired by the very power of darkness, confessing that all the time he was writing he did not have the Bible anywhere near him. How many powerful intellects have endeavored to destroy it. Hume, Bolingbroke, Voltaire have been after it. Ten thousand men now are warring against the truth of God's Word What do you think of them? I think it is mean and will prove it. I will prove it is the meanest thing that has ever been done in all the centuries.

There is a ship at sea and in trouble. The captain and the crew are at their wits' end. You are on board. You are an old seaman. You come up and give some good counsel, which is kindly taken. That is all right. But suppose, instead of doing that, in the midst of all the trouble, you pick up the only compass that is on board and pitch it over the taffrail? Oh, you say, that is dastardly. But is it as mean as this? Here is the vessel of the world going on with sixteen hundred millions of passengers, tossed and driven in the tempest, and at the time we want help the infidel comes and he takes hold of the only compass and he tries to pitch it overboard. It is contemptible beyond everything that is contemptible. Have you any better light? Bring it on if you have. Have you any better comfort to give us? Bring it on if you have. Have you any better hope? Bring it on if you have, and then you may have this Bible and I shall never want it again.

But I can think of a meaner thing than that, and that is an old man going along on the mountains with a staff in one hand and a lantern in the other. Darkness has come on suddenly, He is very old, just able to pick his way out amid the rocks and precipices, leaning on his staff with one hand and guiding himself with the light in the other. You come up and say: "Father, you seem to be lost. You are a long way from home." "Yes," he replies. And then you take him by the hand and lead him home. That is very kind of you. But suppose instead of that you should snatch the staff from his hands and hurl it over the rocks, and snatch the lantern and blow it out? That would be dastardly, contemptible until there is no depth of contempt beneath it. If you have a better staff, give it to him. If you have a better light, give it to him.

When God has put the staff of the Gospel in our hands and the lamp of God's Word to light our feet, are you going to take from us our only support and our only illumination? I love the sting of the wasp and the rattlesnake better than I do the man who wants to clutch the Word of God from my grasp.

Cling to your Bible! If this Bible should be destroyed, if all the Bibles that have ever been printed should be destroyed, we could make up a Bible right out of this audience. From that Christian man's experience I take one cluster of promises, and from that old Christian man's experience another, I put them all together, and I think I would have a Bible.

You see, my friends, I have not tried to hide the fact that I have large expectation of you who have entered the Christian life. Do not be discouraged. Press on toward the prize; God beside you and heaven before you. Keep your courage up. Look in thirty years from now upon this church. Another man in the pulpit. Other faces in the pews. Another man leading the song. Others carrying around the alms boxes of the church. All changed. Thirty years have gone and I look into the faces of the people, and I say: "Why, it seems to me I have seen these people somewhere, but I cannot exactly say where. Oh, yes, now I begin to think. These were the converts in 1892 and 1890. Why, how you have changed!"

"Oh, yes," they say, "of course we have changed. Thirty years makes a great change. I say "How many wrinkles there are in your faces!" "Oh, yes," they say, "thirty years make a great many wrinkles." "Have you kept the faith?" "Yes, we have kept the faith." "Where are those people who used to sit in the pew with you?" "All gone!" "Then I say, "Well, I feel lonely; come, let us sing one of the old hymns we used to sing thirty years ago, in 1892, on communion day. Any of you know the old tune? Some one hum it. Yes, that's it, that's it. Now, altogether, let us sing, just as we did in 1892:

"There is a fountain filled with blood,
Drawn from Immanuel's veins;
And sinners plunged beneath that flood
Lose all their guilty stains.

"The dying thief rejoiced to see
That fountain in his day:
And there may I, though vile as he,
Wash all my sins away."

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 19.

Review of the Past Quarter—Golden Text: Psalm xxv., 14—Commentary.

LESSON I.—Topic, "The Way of the Righteous" (Ps. i., 1-6). Golden Text, "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsels of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful" (Ps. i., 1).

This psalm and the next give a summary of all the psalms; they describe the course of the godly and the ungodly until the judgment, when the ungodly shall all perish, and the kingdoms of this world shall have become the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ (Rev. xi., 15). Ps. ii., 12, is suggestive of the story of the prodigal son in Luke xv., and shows the way of reconciliation. Ps. i., 2, 3 shows the way of constant fruitfulness and true prosperity, while Ps. i., 5, points to the separate resurrections and judgments of righteous and ungodly.

LESSON II.—Topic, "The king in Zion" (Ps. ii., 1-12). Golden Text, "Blessed are all they that put their trust in Him" (Ps. ii., 12). In verses 1 to 3 we see a picture of all the rage of all nations and individuals against God and His Son. Consider the Babel builders, Pharaoh, Sennacherib, the Jews and Pilate, and the coming Anti-Christ. In verses 4 to 6 we see God's derison of man's folly and vain purposes end the consummation of God's purpose to set His king upon His holy hill of Zion. Zion means the city of Jerusalem and the throne of David. Verses 7 to 9 point to the resurrection of Christ from the dead (see Acts xiii., 33), which includes in due time the resurrection of the members of His body—the church—and His return with them when He shall come in His glory to judge the nations and to reign over the whole earth (Zech xiv., 5, 9; Rev. ii., 27; iii., 21; I Thess, iii., 13). Verses 10 to 12 are an exhortation to repentance while mercy may be found.

LESSON III.—Topic, "God's works and word" (Ps. xix., 1, 14). Golden Text, "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul" (Ps. xix., 7). In verses 1 to 6 we have God glorified in creation and in all His works. In verses 7 to 11 God is glorified in His word. Verses 12 to 14 give David's prayer to be kept from sin and to please God in word and in thought. The three books of this psalm are Creation, Scripture and Conscience, which, as some one has said, probably constituted David's whole library. Although Creation gives but a silent testimony it is a most powerful one; so also is that of a quiet but holy life. The Book of Scripture gives conversion, wisdom, joy, light and everlasting righteousness.

LESSON IV.—Topic, "The Lord my shepherd" (Ps. xxiii., 1-6). Golden Text, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want" (Ps. xxiii., 1). In Ps. xxii. we have the sufferings of Christ and the glory that shall follow, and in Ps. xxiv. the fullness of the whole earth is His. May not this shepherd psalm be suggestive of Israel's restoration and blessedness as foretold in Isa. xl., 10, 11; Ezek. xxxiv., 22-26? Every true believer may even now, however, anticipate the blessedness of the coming kingdom, and by appropriating every I, me and my of this psalm to his or her own heart enjoy day by day the comfort of the Good Shepherd's presence.

LESSON V.—Topic, "The Prayer of the Penitent" (Ps. li., 1-13). Golden text, "Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me" (Ps. li., 10). Some of the prominent thoughts of this lesson are that all sin is against God, that sin is in our nature by birth, that we must have a clean heart given to us, that it can only come by virtue of the blood shed for us, and by the benefits of that blood applied to us. We may lose the joy of salvation, but not salvation if once it is ours. When converted or restored we are to tell others of the glory of God.

LESSON VI.—Topic, "Delight in God's House" (Ps. lxxxiv., 1-12). Golden Text, "Blessed are they that dwell in Thy house" (Ps. lxxxiv, 4). This psalm is divided into three sections of four verses each. The first speaks of the tabernacle as God's dwelling place in the midst of Israel, but it was precious to the writer only because of the presence of the living God. The second speaks of the people journeying to Jerusalem from all parts of the land, and making the desert places glad with their songs as they journeyed Zionward. The third refers to the fullness of blessing found in God and in His service because of the grace of His anointed.

LESSON VII.—Topic, "A Song of Praise" (Ps. ciii., 1-22. Golden Text, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits" (Ps. ciii., 2). This psalm has been called a Bible in itself, also a complete hymn book containing all the melodies of heaven and earth, awakened in honor of the only living and true God. Notice in the first five verses the sevenfold cause of praises to God.

LESSON VIII.—Topic, "Daniel and His Companions" (Dan. i., 8-21). Golden Text, "Daniel proposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the King's meat, nor with the wine which he drank" (Dan. i., 8). This text gives the key to Daniel's prosperity. With purpose of heart (Acts xi., 23) he and his companions stood for God against every appearance of evil. Believing fully the holiness of their God, they would be holy too (Lev. xi., 44-45). Observe in verses 9 and 17 how the hand of their God was upon them for good, and He gave them the favor of man and wisdom from heaven.

LESSON IX.—Topic, "Nebuchadnezzar's Dream" (Dan. ii., 36-49). Golden Text, "All things are naked and opened unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do" (Heb. iv., 13). In this lesson we have an outline of the history of the world from the days of Daniel until the establishing of the kingdom of God on earth. We see in the confession of the wise men (verses 10, 11) the utter inability of the natural man to see or understand the things of God; but in the case of the Hebrews who knew God we see how man can take hold of God, and how God is pleased to tell us His secrets (verses 17-23; Ps. xxv., 14; Amos iii., 7).

LESSON X.—Topic, "The Fiery Furnace" (Dan. iii., 13-25). Golden Text, "When thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee" (Isa. xliii., 2). Three apparently helpless young men stand before the ruler of the whole earth with all human power at his command, and because they know the King of kings and Lord of lords and Ruler of all rulers, they fear not to defy the earthly ruler even though the furnace awaits them.

LESSON XI.—Topic, "The Den of Lions" (Dan. vi., 16-28). Golden Text, "No manner of hurt was found upon him, because he believed in his God" (Dan. vi., 23). This man has the same spirit as the other three, and he prefers to go to the den of lions rather than to seem in the least to turn away from his God.—Lesson Helper.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

PENNSYLVANIA intends to make a horticultural exhibit which will surpass anything of the sort ever made.

ALL material for the Maryland building will be taken to Chicago free of cost by the Baltimore & Ohio Railway.

MORE than $7000 worth of granite and other building material has been donated for the Maine World's Fair building.

AN exhibit from Syrian women, consisting chiefly of beautiful and costly embroideries, has been received by the Board of Lady Managers at Chicago.

The women of Belgium will be represented at the Exposition by an exhibit. A woman's committee, with the Queen as patroness, has been selected to have charge of the matter.

THE magnitude of the French exhibit at the Exposition can be surmised from the fact that in the calculations as to its transportation to Chicago it is estimated that it will aggregate fully 3000 tons.

A. B. DE GUERVILLE, who was commissioned to go around the world and give illustrated lectures on the Exposition, has written from Japan that so great is the interest in the Fair that he rarely fails to talk to full houses.

"THE eighth and greatest wonder of the world," is what the World's Fair buildings and grounds, even in their present incomplete condition, are pronounced by Major Woods, Executive Commissioner of the Connecticut World's Fair Board.

IN lighting the World's Fair 92,622 incandescent lamps of 16-candle power each will be used, according to present estimates. The contract for furnishing and maintaining these lights has just been let to George Westinghouse, Jr., for $339,000.

THE Exposition is deriving quite a revenue from the visitors whose curiosity prompts them to see the grounds and the wonderful buildings now approaching completion. An admission of twenty-five cents is charged, and on single days the number of visitors has exceeded 14,000.

THE California Bee Keepers' Association is preparing a notable exhibit for the Fair. Besides honey and bees, the exhibit will include pressed flowers of all the different honey flora, specimens of the birds and insects which are the enemies of bees, models and photographs of apiaries, and novelties in the shape of production distinctive to California, especially in the line of beeswax and foundation.

JAMES DREDGE, of the British royal commission, recently passed a vacation at Venice, and in that ancient and historic city found great interest shown in the World's Fair, particularly among the manufacturers of the exceptionally beautiful glassware for which the city is celebrated. In the lace and embroidery industries also careful preparations are being made to send a splendid exhibit to the Fair.

THE German Government is willing to loan a magnificent collection of its works of art to the World's Fair, but the loan of such articles must be from the German Government to the Government of the United States. The German Government proposes to deliver every article to the United States Consul-General in Berlin as the representative of this Government, and will look to it for the careful transportation, safe protection and certain return of every such article. It is believed that there will be trouble in inducing the United States to comply with the conditions specified.

A LEVEE GIVES WAY.

Eighty Square Miles of Fertile Land Under Water.

The Hunt levee on the Mississippi has given way under the enormous pressure of the flood, and what was a fertile district twenty miles long by four miles wide becomes a lake from six to fifteen feet deep. The district extends from Warsaw, Ill., southward, and connects with the Indian Grave levee, eighteen miles north of Quincy; much of it was under cultivation. The crevasse occurred at a point known as Otter Bay, twenty-four miles north of Quincy, and the water poured through the break in a solid volume 200 feet wide and twenty feet deep, carrying everything before it, The rush of water was heard for miles and the current rapidly widened the crevasse. No loss of life occurred, as the people had been expecting the break for several days and were prepared to flee to the bluffs at a moment's warning.

THIRTEEN mills have been started in Germany as the result of the Indian corn propaganda, and a great increase has occurred in the importation of the American product.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

TO MY DOG.

Because you have no words that glow,
They smile that I should love you so;
But they forget you also cannot give
Sharp stabs with sentences unkind.
If you should basely other friendships find
For this, if nothing more, my love would live.

—[New York Independent.

THE FIRST BUTTON WRONG.

"Dear me!" said little Janet. "I buttoned just one button wrong, and that made all the rest wrong!" and Janet tugged away and fretted as if tho poor buttons were qdite to blame for her trouble.

"Patience! patience!" said mamma, smiling at the little fretful face, "and next time look out for the wrong button; then you'll keep all the rest right. And," added mamma, as the last button was put in its place, and the scowling face was smooth once more, "look out for the wrong deed of any kind; another and another are sure to follow."

Janet remembered how, one day not long ago, she struck baby Alice; that was the first wrong deed. Then she denied having done it; that was another. Then she was unhappy and cross all day because she had told a lie. What a long list of buttons fastened wrong just because one went wrong.—[New York Advertiser.

SWALLOWS.

We may say that everybody is acquainted with the swallow—the varieties so distinct in plumage and habits. There is the sand martin, who excavates his nest in a sand-bank; the twittering blue bodied swallow who builds in our chimney; the house martin who nestles in the upper angle of a window, or under the jutting-roof; and the long winded, active swifts, known by their dark plumage, and their circling in calm evenings at a great height. They all live upon insects. The chimney-swallow is a perfect pattern of maternal affection; from morning till night, during the whole summer, she is continually skimming close to the ground, hunting for flies for her young brood. Bewick gives an amusing account of a swallow that had become quite attached to the children by whom he was reared. They used to go out in the field together, the bird being permitted to fly wherever he wished, but he kept always circling above them wherever they went. When one of the children caught a fly he called the swallow with a whistle, when it immediately descended and perched on the hand of the child who had the fly prepared for him.—[New Orleans Picayune.

ORIGIN OF A NURSERY RHYME.

When Henry VIII. suppressed the monasteries and drove out the monks, the title deeds of the Abbey of Mells—including the very sumptuous grange built by Abbot Belwood—were demanded by the commissioners, says the Baltimore Herald. After some delay the abbot of Glastonbury determined that he would send them, but as the documents were very valuable, and the road infested with thieves, it was difficult to get them to the metropolis safely. To accomplish this, he devised the ingenious plan of having a savory pie made, inside of which he put the documents.

This was intrusted to a lad named Horner to carry to London and deliver safely into the hands of those for whom it was intended. The journey was long and the day cold; the boy was hungry, the pie tempting and the chance of detection small. So the boy broke off a piece of the pie and beheld the parchments within. The pie was delivered, but the title deeds of the Abbey estate were missing. Master Jack Horner had them safe in his pocket, and when peaceable times were restored he claimed the estates and received them. Dr. Brewer says that Jack told the Abbot that the king had given him the deeds, and quotes rhyme as follows:

Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner (of the wagon),
Eating his Christmas pie,
He put in his thumb
And pulled out a plum (the title deeds),
Saying, "What a brave boy am I!"

Figures are shown that within 30 months France will have a larger acreage than ever in her history devoted to vineyards.

Trough Creek.

All are rejoiced over the prospect for a good crop of wheat and hay.

A number of Huntingdon folks attended the service at Calvin on Sunday.

The Children's Day service at Calvin was a good treat to a very large audience.

Now that the weather seems to be settled farmers are busy in their corn fields, which have been too wet to work.

There is considerable complaint among the farmers of the corn not coming up well. Cause, too much wet and cold weather.

The Pine Grove Sunday school will hold their children's day service on next Sunday a week at 10 A. M. All are cordially invited.

Rev. Burrows proved himself to be the Christian gentleman that he has the credit of being by putting off his church service until afternoon and attended the service at Calvin.

Our supervisor has repaired part of the valley road and expects to complete the balance the present week. With a little dry weather we will have as nice a stretch of driving road as can be found in the county.

I am informed that a disgraceful quarrel took place at Calvin on Saturday night. I am also informed by a citizen of the place that a repetition of such language will cause the guilty parties to be exposed in our county court. I hope a word to the wise will be sufficient.

The many friends of 'Squire Wright were glad to see him out at the children's service, and we are glad to note that the old gentleman is regaining his speech and bids fair to come all right again. Dr. Simpson informs me that there is no organic trouble.

Mrs. Catharine Foust, of Henderson township, the only living sister of the Wright brothers, of our valley, came over on Sunday to see the 'Squre. They are much attached to each other, more especially on account of having joined the M. E. church near or at the same time, over fifty years ago.

—Mrs. Evans' summer corsets are the latest comfort in ladies apparel for this weather, also children's corsets and corset waists.

Mill Creek.

Miles Ripple is on the sick list.

Quite a number of young folks drove to Allensville on Sunday to attend children's day exercises.

Mrs. Nancy Simpson has improved her recently acquired residence by weatherboarding it.

Vance W. Simpson has returned from school at Williamsport to spend his vacation. He is as large and good natured as of yore.

The exercises conducted in the Methodist church by the children on Sunday were highly complimentary to all in any way connected.

Miss Haven, of Huntingdon, Miss Blackwell, of Harrisburg, Mr. Postlethwaite, of Duncannon, and Geo. Hanawalt, of Pittsburg, stopped here a short time on Sunday evening.

A meeting looking to the organization of a local branch of the Baltimore Building and Loan Association was held in the school house on Friday evening. Dr. G. W. Simpson was elected president, and Wm. Stonebraker secretary.

Darkness reigned. The heavens were hid in clouds; lightning flashed from side to side of the arched dome of the misty skies; the elements were in confusion; the storm king howled; the rain fell in torrents; the rushing creek swept everything before it, when a murderer sprang down from a store box on O'Connor's store porch with vengeance depicted in his dark countenance—murder and revenge in his heart—and the weapon of annihilatian in his hand. The clouds thickened; the storm increased; more vivid flashed the lightning; the thunder pealed with louder voice; the commotion of the time was congenial to his soul and the demoniac passions which raged within his bosom. He clenched his weapon with a stronger grasp. A fiendish smile played on his lips; he clenched his jaws and grated his teeth; raised his arm; leaped with a hideous yell upon his victim; and fiendishly killed—a little mosquito.

—Mrs. Evans has a fine line of hose and one half hose from 18 to 50 cents a pair.

Saltillo.

Geo. Sleeman is having his tenant house painted.

The gardens are looking fine and the prospect for fruit with us is good.

Mrs. C. Greene has returned home from an extended visit to Philadelphia.

Prof. R. S. Giffin was seen circulating among friends at this place last week.

It is said "Old Mr. Tanglefoot" was visible in our town last Saturday night.

Ed. Dougherty, of Robertsdale, who has been on the sick list for some time, visited Saltillo one day last week.

Mrs, K. M. Henderson has received another supply of new hats, which she offers to the public at greatly reduced prices.

Saturday evening of last week was enjoyed by quite a number who participated in the festivities of a festival at Cornelius chapel.

Miss Nellie Lightner is at her home in Shirleysburg, preparatory to attending the wedding of her sister, which event is expected to take place June 14.

Quite a party from Saltillo attended the Grangers' picnic which took place at the Grange hall, near Beavertown. It is said all enjoyed themselves.

Prof. R. E. Giffin closes his select school to-day. It is said we are to have eight months of school in this place the coming winter instead of six. So may it be.

Miss Jennie Keith, daughter of Geo. Keith, of this place, was married o 9th of June by Rev. Hummel to George Brindle, of Orbisonia. Peace and prosperity be theirs.

The sound of the pick and shovel is heard, as our worthy supervisor and his gang of workmen are busy repairing the public road. Esquire Sollers is the right man in the right place.

Children's day exercises passed off creditably to all concerned on last Sunday night at the M. E. church. The collection was very liberal, and although the evening was sultry the house was crowded to overflowing.

Sale Register.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.—Humphrey Chilcote will offer at public sale at his resididence in Hare's valley, 2 miles south of Mapleton, the following personal property: 2 good milch cows, one fresh, 2 hogs, 1 cook stove and cooking utensils, 1 iron kettle, 1 corner cupboard, 1 sideboard, 2 tables, 1 set of chairs, 1 rocking chair, 2 beds and bedding, 40 yds of rag carpet, a lot of good apple butter, brass kettles, crocks, queensware, and glassware.

Fourth of July Excursions on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In pursuance of the usual custom the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets for the Fourth of July holiday between all stations on its system east of Pittsburg and Erie, at a rate of *two cents per mile*.

These tickts, which open a rare chance for holiday touring, will be sold on July 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, and will be valid for return until July 5th, 1892, inclusive.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hut.' of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. Ms husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman.s Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons Regular size, 50c. and $100.

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Saltillo, Pa.

D. M. Cowher, Mgr.

WATCH FOR ADVERTISEMENT OF NOVELTIES NEXT WEEK.

D. M. Cowher, Mgr.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6:25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

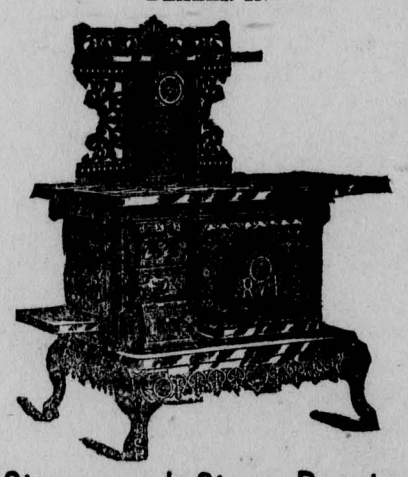
WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



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BalmY -:- SprinG

is here according to the Almanac but it has been making considerable bluster about its advent and it isn't safe to place too much reliance in the weather yet. Nevertheless, we are preparing for warmer days. We have just received a big stack of

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